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* NATIONAL *
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FOREIGN POLICY

Our Country Has Greatly Increased and Developed External Relations and Friendly Exchanges With People of Various Countries

- Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for foreign affairs

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 12, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, October 11, 1972) Report by NCNA correspondents: Our country has made great progress in relations with foreign countries under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs. Friendly exchanges between the people of our country and the people of various countries all over the world have increased in frequency and widened in scope. The kind of policy which vainly attempted to isolate and encircle China has met with an ignominious defeat.

Our country has sustained, consolidated and strengthened fraternal and revolutionary unity with such socialist countries as Albania, Korea, Vietnam and Romania, as well as its militant friendship with those genuine Marxist-Leninist political parties and organizations in the world and friendly cooperation with the countries in the world and in particular, with the developing countries. We are firmly determined to support the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian peoples' struggle against US aggression and for national salvation, and to support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggle to achieve national independence and safeguard national sovereignty.

On the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, new and greater developments have been made in our country's relations with

countries of different social systems. This year, our country has established diplomatic relations with Mexico, Argentina, Malta, Mauritius, Greece, Guyana, and Togo; restored diplomatic relations with Ghana, and raised, mutually with the United Kingdom and in the Netherlands, our diplomatic representatives from charge d'affaires to ambassadors. In February this year, President Nixon of the United States visited China. After relations between China and the United States had been suspended for more than 20 years, the leaders of the two countries held earnest, frank and beneficial talks. The gate to friendly contacts between the Chinese and American people is now open.

Recently, Prime Minister Kukuei Tanaka of Japan visited China on invitation, and a joint statement of the two governments was issued by both sides on September 29 which announced the termination of the abnormal state of affairs that had hitherto existed between China and Japan, and the decision to establish diplomatic relations as from that date, thus opening a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. At the same time, representatives of the government of China and representatives of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany successfully concluded talks on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Foreign Minister Scheel paid a visit to China and signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. During the first nine months of this year, our country has received more than 30 heads of state of foreign countries, leading figures of governments, foreign ministers, high-ranking government officials and government delegations.

At present, it has become an irresistible trend of history for the people of countries of the world to desire friendly relations with the Chinese people and to ask for reinforcement of mutual contacts. Comparisons with last year show a tremendous increase in the number and frequency of visits by delegations and in the flow of personages of various circles to and from China. The scope of contact with countries and regions has also been widened. By the end of September, over 500 delegations of all kinds and from all circles coming from more than 90 countries and regions in the five continents of the world have visited our country. At the same time, our country has also sent many delegations and personages to nearly 50 countries and regions in the five continents for friendly visits. Up to the end of September, visitors of various circles from the US to China reached well over 500. And in the same period, there has been an unceasing flow of more than 3,700 visitors of various circles to our country from our neighbor, Japan. Furthermore, in the first eight months this year, the total number of visitors from various countries coming to tour and visit our country surpassed that of the whole of last year.

This year, our country's exchanges with various countries of the world in physical culture and sports are more active than ever. As from the end of September, our table tennis, basketball, volleyball, football, ice hockey, badminton, skiing and gymnastics delegations have paid friendly visits to 52 countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other continents. Among the countries visited, 16 are countries we visited for the first time and these included countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations

with our country and also countries with which we had little contact even between the peoples. During the same period, various physical culture and sports delegations and personages from 38 countries and regions of the five continents visited our country, of which delegations of nine countries paid their first visits to China. Worth special note is the 1st Asian Table Tennis Championships, a grand friendly assembly held this September in Peking and participated by table tennis delegations from 31 countries and regions. The tournament has contributed to the friendship and unity between the Chinese people and the people of various Asian countries.

The development of friendly exchanges between the people of our country and the people of other countries have promoted mutual understanding and reciprocal learning, and strengthened friendship and unity. The contacts the Chinese and American table tennis players made opened the gate, which had been closed in the past 20 years and more, for exchanges between the Chinese and American people. And this had tremendous impact on the international arena. Now, fine sayings like "Friendship first, competition second," and "A small silver ball conveys friendship," have spread all over the world.

As a member of the Third World, China and other developing countries have developed a new kind of international economic relations and carried out economic and technical cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance. Although this kind of mutual cooperation is still limited in scale, its scope is constantly enlarging, the programs are gradually increasing and the level of technology required is steadily rising.

On the basis of the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods, our country has actively developed trade with various countries in the world. Our foreign trade is continuously expanding. At present, over 130 countries and regions have established trade relations with our country. In the first nine months this year, we have sent more than 24 trade delegations and representatives on visits to 21 countries and regions, while receiving over 84 economic and trade delegations and personages in trade circles from 30 countries and regions. Our country has also signed trade agreements or protocols with 26 countries, and the amount of trade has registered a greater marginal increase over last year.

At present, our ocean liners sail the five continents, calling on 61 countries and regions. The 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair held in Canton witnessed an unprecedented record in the number of guests, in the extensiveness of countries and regions from which they came and in the amount of trade done. This year, we have also held and participated in a series of economic and trade exhibitions abroad and hosted exhibitions of other countries in our country. These exhibitions provided fine opportunities to develop trade, exchange experiences, and to promote reciprocal learning and mutual friendship.

* * *

EDUCATION

Strengthen Teaching of Basic Knowledge and Fundamental Theories

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1972)

We have learned from practice that in order to improve the quality of teaching we must put ourselves under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, handle properly the relationship between politics and vocational work and between theory and practice, and strengthen teaching of basic knowledge and fundamental theories.

Correctly Handle the Relationship between Political Education and Intellectual Education and Strengthen Teaching of Basic Knowledge

How to handle correctly the relationship between political education and education in cultural knowledge in the course of teaching is an important problem in the struggle between the two lines. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type at one time disseminated "vocational work in command" and opposed the putting of proletarian politics over vocational work and at another time advocated "politics may overrule anything else" and frenziedly abolished the putting of vocational work under the command of proletarian politics. These two tendencies have occurred in teaching. But at the present stage, the interference comes on the main from the "Left."

Some comrades hold that putting politics in command of teaching of cultural knowledge means devoting more time to teaching politics, and subsequently they devote very little time to teaching cultural knowledge and even substitute politics for cultural knowledge. Some teachers do not put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the teaching of cultural knowledge but separate them from each other, so that politics has not been put in command and teaching of cultural knowledge has been impeded. Some teaching materials have been compiled in a one-sided way, attention being paid to ideological education exclusively to the neglect of teaching of basic knowledge.

In order to handle correctly the relationship between political education and education in cultural knowledge, it is necessary to solve the problem of method but the most important thing is to solve the problem of understanding.

A language teacher of our school once selected two essays written by the students: One had a clear theme, its contents were pruned appropriately and it was written in a practical style; the other did not have a clear theme but was filled with political slogans and empty talk. The teacher compared and criticized these two essays in class with the object of making the students learn from the former essay. In the course of comparison, however, some students said that the latter essay "had a clear political viewpoint." A debate took place in the class. Fearing that he would commit the mistake of "letting politics be overruled," he tried to compromise and said that each of these two essays had its own strong points.

We learn deeply from this incident that the key to solving the problem of understanding lies in clearly distinguishing between the two lines.

First, to distinguish between the grasp of basic knowledge and fundamental training under the command of politics on one side and the so-called "teaching of pure knowledge" on the other side.

Education conducted in middle school is fundamental education which is aimed at making the students learn basic knowledge and carry out fundamental training. In the past, teaching of basic knowledge and conduct of fundamental training, were regarded as "teaching of pure knowledge" but they practically aimed at conducting bourgeois education. Criticizing teaching of basic knowledge and conduct fundamental training of the past does not mean to weaken basic knowledge and fundamental training but to eliminate the bourgeois ideology in teaching instead. To achieve this end, we lead the teachers to eliminate the pernicious influence of revisionism in various links of basic knowledge and fundamental training. We encourage the teachers to put themselves under the guidance of the correct thinking and to strengthen basic knowledge and fundamental training regarding such aspects as teaching material, method of teaching, preparation of lessons, delivery of lessons, criticism and correction of assignments done by the students, and giving of instruction outside the school. After making this distinction and acquiring a clear guiding thought, the teachers have a clear orientation to follow in grasping basic knowledge and fundamental training and will work energetically. This year, we have conscientiously grasped the work of eliminating the misuse of characters and have acquired remarkable results in this concern.

Second, to distinguish between the putting of politics in command of vocational work and the fallacy that "politics may overrule everything else."

In the course of conducting line education, we studied profoundly Chairman Mao's teachings, "Politics is the commander, the soul," "The relationship between being red and being expert, between politics and vocational work, constitutes a unity of opposites," and "The tendency of paying no attention to politics must be criticized. We should oppose armchair politicians on the one hand and 'practical men' who have lost their bearing on the other," and came to understand that: The relationship between politics and vocational work can only be the relationship between the commander and the commanded. Putting the proletarian politics in command of vocational work means adhering to the unity between politics and vocational work and aims at turning proletarian politics into life-blood for all branches of vocational work. This does not mean that vocational work is not needed. Instead, it means doing various branches of vocational work with greater success and making vocational work serve proletarian politics better under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the sphere of teaching, this means applying the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in teaching socialist culture lessons well, so that the students can raise their ideological consciousness, acquire cultural knowledge and become laborers who have socialist consciousness and culture.

Correctly Handle the Relationship between Theory and Practice, Strengthen Teaching of Fundamental Theories

How should we strengthen teaching of basic knowledge and fundamental theories and improve the quality of teaching? The bourgeoisie runs a school by taking the road of "three separations." Whereas the proletarian target of training students has determined the combination of teaching with the three great revolutionary movements. We have conscientiously implemented the principle of integrating theory with reality in the course of teaching.

In order to change the conditions of "three separations" in teaching in the past, we have since 1968 followed Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," perseveringly run the schools with open doors, carried out activities of learning from workers, peasants and armymen, opened channels in various fields for linking teaching with the three great revolutionary movements, thereby creating conditions for integrating theory with reality. But, running a school with open doors does not mean that theory has been integrated with practice. To handle correctly the relationship between theory and practice, we also must take a firm hold of the line education.

We once took a tortuous path in handling this problem. At the beginning, we suggested that factories operated by schools should adopt top-flight techniques; students going to the factories must learn to master a kind of special skill; the farms operated by the schools must achieve self-sufficiency in grain within three to five years; anybody who talked about book knowledge in class should be considered as "restoring the old." The phenomena of conducting teaching behind closed doors were changed in the main, but other phenomena emerged: Much time was devoted to labor, social activities were frequent, and numerous methods were adopted to link classroom teaching with reality in a far-fetched way; little time was devoted to teaching fundamental theories conscientiously and the students learned very little knowledge. Some teachers elected to teach only those lessons which had contents easily linked with reality, and they skipped the fundamental theories. Later, during the campaign to criticize the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some comrades held another view. They said: "The students should take study as their main task. They must sit down to study well and should no longer wander about." As a result of the influence by this idea, they were not so enthusiastic in running factories and building the farms; they seldom went out of the school to learn lessons and invited workers and peasants to come to teach lessons, and the school was again left in solitude.

In view of these two tendencies, we held a line study class. Through study, we understand that: The two tendencies in handling the relationship between theory and practice are precisely a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. It is a "Left" deed to put forth impractical demands and ask other people to do what is impossible (impossible at least for the time being); failure to integrate theory with reality where conditions permit is a comeback of the pernicious influence of the "three separations." Summing up historical experience makes us understand that in order to handle correctly the relationship between theory and practice, we must proceed from the goal of training

and the practice of fundamental education in middle schools. On the one hand, we must make strenuous efforts to teach and learn well the fundamental theories of the courses specified in the curricula; on the other hand, we must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with reality, and make the broad masses of teachers and students bring their subjective activity into play and create conditions for integrating theory with reality where possible. But we must oppose the formalist and pragmatist tendencies.

To handle correctly the relationship between theory and reality, we must also pay attention to drawing two demarcation lines:

First, we must draw a demarcation line between teaching of theoretical knowledge by proceeding from reality on the one side and "taking the books as the center" and regarding practice lightly on the other side.

A controversy once took place when a mathematics teacher taught the "ordinary method of extracting the square root." Some comrades held that the workers could solve the problem of extracting square root in the course of production by looking it up from a mathematics table and they basically didn't have to work the operations step by step as taught in books, and the method and principle of extracting the square root as taught in books was saying that the square root table showed the results exclusively which might be referred to when necessary in the course of production, but in a school, the students must make clear the principle and learn the method and teaching such a lesson should not be regarded as separating theory from reality. We supported the latter opinion and organized type teaching. Our consensus was that we must know not only the facts but also how these facts were arrived at, and explaining the basic principle and basic method clearly meant creating conditions for the students in integrating theory with reality.

Second, we must draw a demarcation line between "laying emphasis on study" and teaching lessons behind closed doors.

"Laying emphasis on study" does not mean teaching lessons behind closed doors. We drew lessons from the setback which occurred in a former course leading from running a school with open doors to running a school behind closed doors. While strengthening teaching of fundamental theories, we adhered to the principle of running a school with open doors and upheld the unity between theory and practice.

In the past few years, we basically had a plan for the "major subjects" and a system for "supplemental courses," thereby guaranteeing enough time for teaching lessons and accomplishing the task of the "supplemental courses" according to schedule. The atmosphere of study in the small classrooms became stronger and stronger and the road of study in the big classrooms became broader and broader. The formation of a tie between the teaching research group and the factory operated by a school promoted the combination of teaching and production and of theory and reality.

- Party Branch of Changchiak'ou Municipal No. 22 Middle School

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Strengthen Workers' Spare-Time Education and Train People for the Cause of Revolution

- Some 80 percent of factories and stores on the industrial and communications as well as the financial and trade fronts in Shanghai are operating various types of spare-time schools attended by more than 700,000 workers. By means of the study, the political awareness and production and technical levels of these workers have universally improved

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, October 14, 1972) At present, some 80 percent of factories and stores on the industrial and communications as well as the financial and trade fronts in Shanghai are operating various types of spare-time schools attended by more than 700,000 workers. By means of the study, the political awareness and production and technical levels of these workers have universally improved, and the development of revolution and production on the industrial and communications as well as the financial and trade fronts in the whole municipality has been stimulated.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, spare-time education work on the Shanghai industrial and communications as well as financial and trade fronts has been gradually developed under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels. Following the in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the broad masses of workers strongly demanded the strengthening of political, cultural and technical spare-time study in order to heighten quickly their political awareness as well as their cultural and technical levels so they may better serve socialist revolution and construction.

The activism of the factories in running spare-time education is also very high. The Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 22 with over 6,000 workers at the beginning only intended to hold a few study classes and take in 360 workers, but right away there were over 1,800 applicants. Supporting the study activism of the masses, the Party committee of the mill decided to operate schools at both the mill and workshop levels, and enabled 4,000 workers to participate in study in succession. After a year and more of operation, this mill has made outstanding achievements. Some of the old workers who formerly knew only a few characters, after having been through a period of study, are able to read comprehensively such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" as well as works of Chairman Mao. The production and technical levels of the workers have also universally improved.

The experience of State Cotton Mill No. 22 and other units in carrying out spare-time education is a great revelation to Party organizations at various levels on the industrial and communications as well as financial and

trade fronts, and enables them to realize that spare-time education is an important matter of training people for the cause of the revolution which must be grasped firmly and well by the Party committee. Party organizations at various levels have immediately strengthened leadership over the spare-time education of the workers, and the area of activity of factories and stores in developing spare-time education is rapidly expanding.

Party organizations at various levels have organized periodical discussion or planning of spare-time education and contents of teaching as well as tackling of problems of teachers and teaching materials, and set aside the necessary time for spare-time education. The Party committee of State Cotton Mill No. 17, by mobilizing the cadres and people to sum up the experience of the struggle between the two lines in spare-time education conducted by the mill before the cultural revolution, has correctly dealt with the relations between politics and vocational work, universalization and raising of standards, running of classes by the workshop and by the whole mill, as well as training worker-teachers and giving play to the parts of the original teachers in spare-time education so as to enable the vigorous and healthy development of spare-time education work in the whole mill.

They have in succession opened literacy classes, secondary technical classes and college-level classes, as well as held courses for politics, culture, technology and foreign languages. About 70 percent of the workers in the whole mill are taking part in such studies, and a new aspect has appeared in the political thinking and production technique of the workers.

As for the contents of spare-time education, Party organizations at various levels on the industrial and communications as well as the financial and trade fronts in Shanghai have not only paid close attention to the carrying out of teaching in coordination with the central tasks of the Party, but have at the same time also appropriately strengthened cultural and technical education. For example, in coordination with repudiate-revisionism and rectification, many units, while attending cultural classes, have selected for study relevant teaching materials, helped the masses to deepen their comprehension of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

While universally holding language classes, many units at the same time hold technical classes, and some also give spare-time secondary technical and spare-time college-level courses. The Shanghai Machine Tool Plant, in accordance with the demands of the workers and people for grasping advanced technical theories and scientific knowledge and their aspiration, have set up classes for machinery, hydraulic pressure, fluidic technique, electronic technique and mechanical drawing. Foreign language classes are specially set up for some of the workers and technicians whose foreign language foundation is weak. Technical classes for new workers and cultural classes for old workers have continued to be set up. By means of spare-time study, many workers have further improved their political, cultural and technical levels.

Following the unremitting development of workers' spare-time education work, a teaching force, with workers as the main body and integrated with former professional teachers in spare-time education, is gradually gaining strength and growing up. Of the more than 30,000 spare-time educational teachers on the industrial and communications as well as the financial and trade fronts in Shanghai at the moment, most are non-professionals. They are workers engaged in production during the day time and teaching in their spare time. These workers, working concurrently as teachers with deep proletarian feeling and showing no fear of hardship, have carefully prepared teaching materials and used every means to raise the quality of teaching. Worker-teachers in charge of technical courses have carried out lecturing together with dismantling and fitting in relation with the reality of production. The students as they are listening and taking notes are also practicing, and the result of such teaching is remarkable.

Some of the former professional teachers have been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the awareness of class struggle and line struggle among the majority of them have been enhanced. In close coordination with the worker-teachers, they are playing an active part in spare-time education. Teaching materials for workers' spare-time education work are written by a three-in-one combination of production workers, professional teachers and technicians.

In the development of workers' spare-time education work, Shanghai municipality has paid attention, under the unified leadership of the Party, to let the conferences of workers' representatives at various levels play their parts to the full and let them take over the routine management work of spare-time education. The Municipal Conference of Workers' Representatives has set up education groups and conferences of workers' representatives of various ch'ü and bureaus have supplied necessary cadres for the running of schools. Under the leadership of Party organizations, various basic-level units have, with the conference of workers' representatives as the main body, organized leading bodies for spare-time education with participation by cadres, workers and teacher representatives. In that way, they have basically succeeded in having people responsible for workers' spare-time education at various levels.

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TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Combine Reality with Line Education for Technical Personnel

- The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Taho Machine Tools Works, Ninghsia, guide technical personnel to put proletarian politics in command doggedly and study science and technology assiduously

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 15, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Yinch'uan, October 14, 1972) The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Taho Machine Tools Works of Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region have given technical personnel ideological and political line education and guided them to persevere in letting proletarian politics assume command and study science and technology assiduously. This is to contribute toward a larger new variety of machine tools and improved product quality.

In the past three years, on the basis of a summing-up of its own practical experience, Taho Machine Tools Works has adopted advanced skills from domestic and foreign sources and designed 96 kinds of machine tool assemblies, 64 of them are already turned out. These machines show a relatively high degree of automation and relatively good performance. The whole factory has achieved a year-to-year increase in its output value and its production, along with a steady improvement in quality.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Taho Machine Tools Works has combined the reality of two-line struggle in its own factory with the constant conduct of living line education for technical personnel, to help them put straight the relations between politics and technique. The Party organizations at various levels of the works lead technical personnel to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's various teachings including "The unity of politics and economy and the unity of politics and technology--this is without a shadow of doubt. It will be so every year and will remain so forever." The crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of setting politics and professional affairs in opposition and politics and technology in opposition and wrecking the cause of socialist revolution and construction is penetratingly criticized.

To make the technical personnel achieve the aim of integration of intellectuals and workers and integration of theory with practice, Party organizations at various levels of this works lead technical personnel to take a constant part in productive labor, learn humbly from the workers, receive re-education from the working class and follow the road of integration with workers. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory have picked a number of workers with high consciousness of the line and with practical experience for a machine tool designing team. Together with the worker designing personnel of this team, the technical personnel constantly go down to workshops to listen to mass opinion on the designing of products.

With technical personnel integrated with worker designing personnel and the worker masses and collective wisdom called into play, the designing task involving 71 kinds of special-purpose machine tools required for a key state construction project was fulfilled both quickly and satisfactorily.

Two university graduate technical personnel together with two worker designing personnel designed jointly a fluidic-control 21-axle machine tool assembly. When they ran into difficulties, they showed mutual encouragement and made a joint study. At last, they made a success of its designing and manufacture. The machine tool turned out was relatively satisfactory in both precision and performance. Good praise was won from the user units.

The Party organizations of Taho Machine Works at various levels have also associated professional work with the conduct of education in the materialist theory of reflection for the benefit of technical personnel. This is to help them in overcoming the influence of idealist transcendentalism and in doggedly linking theory with practice.

Before designing, technical personnel are organized to visit consumers and relevant factories and make investigations and studies. In the process of designing, the relevant factory and of users are asked for their opinion repeatedly. With the designing programs worked out, they get involved in production and examine and test the programs in the course of practice.

With new machine tools sent to user units, the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the works again lead the technical personnel and old workers to make an on-the-spot check or test and solicit opinions again as a basis for the further improvement of the designing of machine tools. With such an approach adopted, the technical personnel have achieved a continuous improvement in their designing level and the quality of their products.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of this works also link the demands of our socialist construction with an effort to teach technical personnel how to foster a strong sense of revolutionary enterprise, study science and technology assiduously, strive to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level and create favorable conditions for their study of science and technology. The factory has specially set up a foreign language class. This is to help technical personnel increase their ability to read foreign-language technical publications.

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Help Technical Personnel Make Continuous Progress Politically and Professionally

- The Party committee of the Peking No. 2 General Machine Works continuously carries out firmly the Party's policy toward intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 15, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking, October 14, 1972) After making rational arrangements for the employment of technical personnel, the Party committee of the Peking No. 2 General Machine Works continuously intensifies ideological and political line education for their benefit. The technical personnel are enabled to make continuous progress politically and professionally.

The Party organizations of this works at various levels continuously lead the technical personnel to study the Party's policy toward intellectuals and criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and guide them to see from the plane of the line the deep significance of following the road of integration with workers and peasants. After their return to their technical work posts, technical personnel are enabled to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. After being concentrated in the designing department, those technical personnel devoted to designing work doggedly stick to the integrated method combining designing with technology, construction and service work. Many problems are unearthed and solved in the workshops and groups and shifts.

After a period of labor at the lower levels, the former chief engineer of this works again assumes responsibility for the technical guidance work of the whole factory. He constantly goes deep into the midst of workshops to listen to mass opinion. To solve the problem existing in the sand-cleaning technique in making steel castings, he led the technical personnel to the steel casting and sand-cleaning workshop to do labor and make investigations with workers and consult with them on the improvement of the technological process. This action was hailed by the workers.

The Party committee of the Peking No. 2 General Machine Works pays great attention to organizing technical personnel in studying works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, criticizing various reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and eliminating their remnant poison.

Under the influence of the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some technical personnel had an inadequate understanding of the importance of studying technique for the revolution. In receiving line education, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unity of politics and the economy and unity of politics and technique--this is without a shadow of doubt. This will be so every year and will remain so forever." They made a clear distinction between making technical studies for the revolution and "technique first" and between "making the modern serve the Chinese" and the

slavish comprador philosophy. They energetically launched a campaign for private and collective study of technical skills.

In smelting and making alloy steel required for electricity generating equipment, this factory encountered many difficulties in regard to technique and equipment. The technical personnel of the smelting work section joined the workers in doing labor and studying technique assiduously. A set of tried and true technical measures were worked out. As a result, without buying the usually required electric vacuum treatment equipment worth ¥300,000, they turned out, with existing ordinary electric furnaces, alloy steel of a very high degree of difficulty. The production tasks involving important castings for electricity generating equipment were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The Party committee of this works makes a point of giving full play to the special skills of technical personnel and energetically supporting them in boldly creating the new. For instance, in designing and manufacturing a kind of large-sized forging equipment, the Party committee of the works energetically supported some technical personnel's suggestions about blazing a new trail and encouraged them to face hazards headon and negotiate a rugged and precipitous slope. With the encouragement and support of the Party committee, technical personnel in designing drew upon the strong points of home- and foreign-made equipment of a similar nature. Over ten innovation items were further introduced. This made for the fine performance of this set of equipment.

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PLA

Armymen Grow Fruit in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 16, 1972)

the chinese people's liberation army production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command is providing more than 40 per cent of the sweet melons and fruit of this famous fruit-growing autonomous region. on the more than 20,000 hectares of orchards which the army land-reclaimers opened on wasteland, they have reaped a good harvest in "hami" melons, water-melons, grapes, pears, apples, peaches, and other fruit. this year's output is ten or twenty per cent above last year's.

in the spirit of the eighth route army men reclaiming wasteland in nanniwan in north shensi during the war against japanese aggression, men of the production and construction corps fought against sand and drought during the last twenty years. while they reclaimed land to grow grain and cotton, they started to plant trees and create orchards. now fruit and melons are grown not only in the warmer southern parts of sinkiang, but in the colder northern areas -- altai, tacheng and manass. the famous sinkiang seedless white grapes are now grown in all the orchards of the p.l.a. corps. the kueitun reclamation area at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains have now become a home of fruit and melons, like places in the southern parts of china. it used to be a wasteland with almost no population. the reclamation area in the tarim basin, which was once covered with rolling sand dunes, is now a major fruit-growing area.

men of the p.l.a. production and construction corps carry out scientific experiments. they not only learned traditional methods known in sinkiang for tending orchards, but introduced new species of fruit from other parts of china. they adopted advanced methods of management, and output has steadily increased and quality improved. now more than 1,500 fine species are cultivated by the army land-reclaimers, who have succeeded in growing date, persimmon, apricot, and other fruit trees that grow in other parts of china.

the fruit and melons grown by the p.l.a. production and construction corps not only supply the local people but are sold in peking and shanghai.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Minority Area Improves Health Work

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 16, 1972)

the multi-national people of the nuchiang lisu autonomous chou in the southwest china province of yunnan get free medical care at 41 medical and health institutions staffed by 449 people.

this area inhabited by lisu, tulung, nu, tibetan, pumi, pai, nahsi, yi and chingpo people did not have a single clinic or health centre before liberation. then they were ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the kuomintang reactionaries and local chieftains. smallpox, typhoid and dysentery were rampant. in a township of 90 households in pichiang county, more than 100 people died of these diseases between 1943 and 1947.

hospitals were set up and doctors sent to the area by the party and people's government after liberation. investigations were made into contagious diseases and preventive methods adopted. free medical care have been provided ever since. health work in the locality has been improved further since the beginning of the cultural revolution. the number of medical and health institutions is eight times the early post-liberation number, medical workers eleven times and hospital beds 13 times. there are 200 brigade-run clinics and most of the production teams have their own health workers.

members of the tulungchiang commune previously had to travel three days to see a doctor. now they have a clinic in their commune.

conscientiously following chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the party organizations and revolutionary committees have strengthened leadership of rural health work. statistics for four counties show that 85 per cent of the medical workers are stationed in commune or brigade-run health centres and clinics. eighty per cent of the state allocations to the autonomous chou for health work since liberation were spent in the countryside. many "barefoot doctors", who take part in collective productive labour while in charge of health work, and around 80 qualified doctors have been trained from among the local people.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE

Longest Yellow River Highway Bridge Completed

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 15, 1972)

a 1,394-metre-long highway bridge spanning the yellow river was recently completed at peichen in the lower reaches of the river in shantung province. with a road wide enough for three lorries to run abreast and a 1.5-metre-wide pedestrian lane on each side, it is the longest highway bridge on the yellow river.

now open to traffic, the bridge will accelerate industrial and agricultural development in shantung province.

the bridge was completed in nine months in a locality of loose-soil structure and complicated hydrological conditions. a group of cadres, veteran workers and technicians worked out the blueprint after making a comprehensive on-the-spot survey.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Peking's Light Industry Thriving

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1972)

greater quantities of woollen yarn, wrist watches, cigarettes, cloth shoes and art handicraft articles were turned out in peking in the first nine months of this year than in the same 1971 period. the quality of optical glass, woollen fabrics, compound detergents, red wine, chocolate and a variety of other items are up to or better than the previous highest standards.

more than 70 per cent of the daily commodities on sale in peking are now produced locally, as against 48 per cent in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution. at the time of liberation, the city depended on other places for most of its consumer goods.

a number of light industrial enterprises have been set up, producing household appliances, daily commodities, paper, glass, musical instruments, foodstuffs, liquors and wine, clothing and head gear and footwear, leather and furs, textiles, plastics, radios and other item. such articles as nylon overcoats, nylon fabrics, bicycles and cigarettes were produced in peking for the first time during the cultural revolution.

the city sends large amounts of its goods to other provinces and cities. peking's art handicraft articles, furs, carpets, textiles and other traditional items are exported to many countries.

there was not a single cotton mill in the city before its liberation in 1949. large and medium-sized cotton and woollen mills, knitwear mills and printing and dyeing plants have been set up. there are 15 big cotton, woollen, linen, silk, synthetic fibre mills and textile machinery plants, each with more than 1,000 workers. the annual textiles industrial output value is 74 times that of the early post-liberation years.

the city's 500-year-old fur industry has developed greatly since liberation. the furs plants turn out tiger, leopard, otter, sable, raccoon and pahmi pelts. machines have replaced hand labour in sewing, and the traditional art of cutting has been improved with new methods.

among the more than 50 varieties of paper now produced are high-grade letterpress paper and offset paper. the annual paper output is over 61 times the early post-liberation figure and more than double the 1965 figure. before liberation, the poorly-equipped workshops only made several varieties of low-grade paper.

local material is used to expand light industry. the paper industry uses rice straw from the outskirts. the canning enterprises and breweries have set up production centres growing vegetables, fruit, roses and hops. many enterprises make multi-purpose use of waste liquid, gases and residue to produce hydrogen, medicine and single crystal silicon.

peking's light industry has developed under the guidance of the party's general line and in line with the principle of walking on two legs (the simultaneous development of light and heavy industries and of big and medium and small enterprises). many medium and small plants were built and expanded in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the bulk of the machinery used in the peking sewing machine plant, which is now turning out 140,000 sewing machines annually, was built by workers and technicians during innovation campaigns over the past decade. the plant was set up in 1958 following the merger of five sewing machine repair shops, which had only twenty worn-out machines. sewing machines were then built from parts made by factories outside peking.

guided by chairman mao's teaching: "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear", the workers and technicians have been working hard to improve the quality

of goods and turning out new varieties, which are attractive and low-priced and suit workers, peasants and soldiers.

eighteen kinds of new towels in 54 new attractive designs are offered at a special exhibition sale counter in the peking department store. they are the products of the peking towel factory, which sent workers, technicians and cadres to serve as salesmen at this counter to canvass customers' preferences.

suggestions made by customers at exhibition sale counters selling cotton prints, bed-covers, knitting wool, stockings, handkerchiefs, woollen blankets, enamelware and other articles also resulted in the production of a greater variety of better quality goods. exhibitions to raise the quality of goods have been held in peking. this, coupled with the dispatching of workers to learn advanced techniques from factories elsewhere in the country, is resulting in better quality goods and the many new items.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Ancient North China Town Becomes Industrial City

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 17, 1972)

twentythree years of hard work since liberation has transformed a poverty-stricken north china town into a new industrial centre.

with a population of 130,000, thousand-year-old tsangchou in hopei province now turns out more than 1,000 varieties of manufactured goods. its heavy industry covers machine-building, petro-chemicals, electronics, instruments and metres, and building materials; and light industry includes food-processing, paper-making, and rubber goods. gross industrial output in 1971 was 47 times that in the early post-liberation years, and 3.5 times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

tsangchou's industrial progress stems from self-reliance and hard struggle and the application of chairman mao's principle of "walking on two legs", which calls for the simultaneous development of big and medium and small enterprises and the combination of indigenous and modern methods in production.

the tsangchou general machinery plant is an example. eight years ago, the plant was still a workshop composed of blacksmiths and bicycle repairers. two old belt lathes and a few drying kilns and vises were all they had.

anxious to support agriculture, the workers decided to trial-produce diesel engines for farm work. relying on their own efforts and helped by other plants, they made double-surface milling machines, double-hole boring machines and other machine tools for the purpose. today it has grown into a diesel engine plant with over 1,000 workers and 240 machine tools and other machines, more than half made by the workers themselves. it produces 12,000 diesel engines a year.

under the slogan "we, too, want to do our share in socialist construction", nearly 10,000 housewives have organised themselves into more than 120 small workshops since 1967. some make springs and small transformers on orders from state factories. others do embroidery, knitting and other work for commercial departments. still others serve the daily needs of city dwellers. in all, the neighbourhood workshops turn out more than 200 products.

the rural areas around tsangchou, formerly scourged by recurring drought or flood, are today a thriving country with a good irrigation and drainage system. all land in the four communes on the city's outskirts is irrigated by pump wells. alkali soil has been improved. though hit by the worst drought in half a century, they had a grain output this summer 40 per cent higher than last and the autumn crops are promising. in 1970 their grain yield already averaged 3.15 tons per hectare, exceeding the target set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development. before liberation, the area averaged only about 0.4 tons per hectare.

industrial and agricultural development has brought about rising living standards. take liu wan-tsai, a veteran worker at the local chemical fertilizer plant, and his family. he and his two brothers worked as child labourers before liberation and the whole family was on the verge of starvation. his brothers died of heavy toil. today the family lives in a new three-room house. his wife works in the rural commune and his two children are attending middle school. liu himself is a member of the municipal committee of the communist party.

the earthen streets in the city have given way to willow- and locust-lined motor roads, flanked by housing buildings, shops, cinemas, theatres and hospitals.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Thriving Plain in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 17, 1972)

the 100,000-square-kilometre sanchiang plain in northeast china's heilungkiang province is now planted to an acreage 66 per cent larger than before liberation. total grain output is four times as much and per-unit yield double. once grain deficient, the plain now provides the state with 750,000 tons of grain every year from 1.5 million hectares of farmland.

these changes have been brought about by the people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the production and construction corps of the chinese people's liberation army. under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, they work hard and self-reliantly to develop production.

drained by the heilung, sunghua and wusuli rivers, the area was flooded in summer and autumn, and the dry spring meant a drought. since the founding of new china, the people, with their collective strength and state help, built dykes and drainage and irrigation projects.

the people of suipin county kept up their water-control efforts every year and have completed a 110-kilometre-long dyke that protects the county's 100 villages, 80,000 people and 53,000 hectares of farmland. they also dug drainage ditches and built sluice-gates and pumping stations.

a swamp in the northeastern part of the plain was regarded as impossible to reclaim. in spring 1970, a production and construction corps unit of the chinese people's liberation army brought hundreds of tractors, and has since reclaimed 133,000 hectares.

fruit was not grown on this cold plain in the past. today there are a thousand orchards covering 6,600 hectares, producing dozens of varieties of apples, crabapples, peaches, pears, and other fruit.

people's commune members have begun to breed fish in the reservoirs, ponds and ditches. huanan county uses a water-surface covering 2,600 hectares to breed fish.

the unindustrialized plain before liberation now has about 1,000 factories and mines. the products include steel, iron, coal, machine tools, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement, diesel engines, electric motors, cloth, sugar and paper.

chihsien county in the winter of 1969 began to build a small iron plant. the temperature was 30 to 40 degrees centigrade below zero and the earth was frozen to a depth of more than a metre. but the workers removed several thousand cubic metres of frozen soil to finish the project within four months.

the county farm machinery plant brought the workers' collective wisdom into play to make many farm tools and spare parts of machinery. now the county has some small factories producing iron, steel, coal, machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement to serve farm production. total industrial output value last year was 40 times that before liberation.

Northeast China Mountain Area under Development

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 16, 1972)

densely wooded changpai mountain area in northeast china -- noted for its ginseng, stone marten pelts, deer antlers and other special products -- is diversifying its economy. over 70 per cent of irrigation, threshing and lighting in the 20 counties is done now with electricity.

scores of state lumber centres have been set up, providing several million cubic metres of lumber annually in recent years. many enterprises producing coal, iron, steel, electricity, machinery, textiles, foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals have gone up.

the sunghua, tumen and yalu rivers rise in the changpai mountains. the chinese and korean people, neighbours on both sides of the yalu, jointly built a hydro-electric power station that supplies much electricity to the chinese people along the river for industrial and farmhouse. another hydro-electric power station is now being built along the sunghua river.

the estuary of the tumen river was chronically water-logged due to the wash-back of the sea. this low-lying area has many lakes. the water spilled over the banks and flooded farmland when the river was in spate. led by the party, the local people began to build flood-control projects soon after liberation. the work was speeded up during the cultural revolution. thirty kilometres of dykes have been built along the banks, and the lakes are now ringed by stone embankments. a network of drainage and irrigation canals and ditches has been built. rice is now grown in the former swampy areas and fish bred in the lakes.

the antu county revolutionary committee established in 1969 sent out leading cadres during the past three years to survey the mountains and rivers. they worked out a plan to build up the area. the county's people, led by the county revolutionary committee, have worked hard and built 21 hydro-electric power stations in the mountains. as a result, 80 per cent of the villages in the county have electricity. many wells were sunk.

improved medical and health work has brought endemic diseases under control.

GOOD HARVEST

Northwest China Province Achieves Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 17, 1972)

chinghai province in northwest china reports a good harvest this year thanks to water control projects built and scientific farming.

despite serious snowstorms and drought, per-hectare yield of grain rose by a big margin and total grain output topped the previous peak record. output of oil-bearing crops increased around ten per cent and animal husbandry production 3.9 per cent.

only one crop is gathered a year in the province since the farming area is about 2,000 metres above sea level and has no completely frost-free period. nearly half of the cultivated area is always threatened by drought and grain output used to be low in the past. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the multi-national commune members built medium-sized and small canals, reservoirs and power stations in the past two years. since the beginning of 1970, letu county organized the commune members every autumn to enlarge the tahsia canal which crosses seven mountains and ten deep gullies and goes through 1,570 metres of tunnels. the canal now leads in water from the yellow river to irrigate more than 666 hectares of farmland.

the province has built or virtually completed over 300 water control projects in the past year. this adds 6,660 hectares of irrigated land and improves irrigation on 10,300 hectares. the people levelled and deep-ploughed land and built raised fields, covering 26,600 hectares in all.

since 1970 the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have led the commune members in improving farming methods. the people in the suburbs of sining in 1971 changed broadcast sowing to drilling and got good harvests two years running. the menyuan hui autonomous county started sowing earlier this year to avoid drought in the maturing stage of the crops.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Basketball Teams Leave Tsinan for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 16, 1972)

the albanian national men's and women's basketball teams wound up their visit to tsinan and left here for tientsin by train today.

the teams arrived in tsinan from nanking on october 13. that evening, the shantung provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. on the evening of the 14th, the commission arranged a ceremony to welcome them. that was followed by friendly matches between the guest teams and the shantung provincial men's and women's basketball teams before four thousand spectators.

attending the ceremony were yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army; tsao pu-nan, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee; hsu lei-chien, a leading member of the provincial physical culture and sports commission; and chang ching-tao, vice-chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee. these provincial and municipal leading comrades and the leader and deputy leader of the guest teams met the players of both sides and were photographed together. the spectators warmly applauded the players for their performance and spirit of unity and friendship shown during the matches.

the honan provincial men's and women's basketball teams had friendly matches with the guest teams yesterday evening.

while in tsinan, the albanian basketballers visited the tsinan pencil factory and places of historical interest. they attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances presented by local artists. the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

Albanian Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Delegation of People's Bank of China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 17, 1972)

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received yesterday the delegation of the people's bank of china, headed by the bank's vice-president chiao pei-hsin.

present at the reception were aleks verli, minister of finance of albania, ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and zeqir lika, general director of the state bank of albania.

present also were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, wang pao-hsuan.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chou En-lai and Chou Pei-yuan Meet Former Minister of Defense of British Labor Government and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening met with dennis healy, former minister of defence of the british labour government, and mrs. healy. they had a friendly and frank conversation.

present on the occasion were j.m. addis, british ambassador to china, r.c. samuel, first secretary, and m.j. richardson, second secretary, of the british embassy here.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and staff members, including ma chia-chun, wang pen-tso, wang ti-cheng, chang yi-chun, hsieh chi-mei, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

NUFC Members on Mission Abroad and Living in Peking Hold Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1972)

the members of the national united front of cambodia on mission abroad and living in peking met here on october 9 to firmly support the october 5, 1972 appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and the september 14, 1972 statement of khieu samphan, vice-prime minister, and hou yuon and hu nim, ministers, of the r.g.n.u.c.

the meeting was attended by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., and all the r.g.n.u.c. members in peking.

a resolution adopted at the meeting declared, "we are determined to unite as closely as possible with our people and our cambodian people's national liberation armed forces to take part in the accomplishment of the present tasks of our people: to annihilate completely the fascist and militarist regime of phnompenh traitors, the ring-leaders of which are now lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, and drive out of our territory all the american imperialists and their saigon and bangkok valets. the n.u.f.c. with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and with mr. khieu samphan as vice-prime minister must install itself in phnompenh and administer the whole of cambodia to realize the will and the profound and just aspirations of the cambodian people, i.e., to build an independent, sovereign, neutral, peaceful, really democratic and prosperous cambodia in its territorial integrity."

the resolution denounced the phnompenh traitors and their masters, the american imperialists and the saigon and bangkok puppets, for bombing, strafing, assassinating, spreading calamity and intensifying repression against the cambodian people in the regions temporarily controlled by the enemy. it expressed total support for the multiform struggle of the people there who have risen with arms and all other means.

the resolution warmly praised the sublime revolutionary heroism and the victories won by the cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces. it noted, "we are convinced that the n.u.f.c., with all the patriotic classes and strata rallying around it in a national

union -- large, solid and animated by a correct leadership, a correct political line and a position of resolute struggle -- will ineluctably lead our people to total victory."

the resolution stressed, "we are determined to strengthen solidarity and unity around our n.u.f.c. in peking. we are determined to crush all the vicious manoeuvres of the enemy such as 'on-the-spot ceasefire' and 'compromise and negotiation between the n.u.f.c. and the phnompenh traitors' and particularly we will crush all the divisive activities against our n.u.f.c. ranks. we are determined to fight through to total victory without compromise or retreat, and to make all our efforts to accomplish our tasks on the international scene following the needs of our revolutionary war of national and people's liberation, raise the prestige of our struggle and mobilize the support of all the peoples and countries in the world cherishing peace and justice. we are determined to consolidate and develop the solidarity and friendship with the peoples of viet nam, laos, china and korea and all the peoples of the world."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 14, 1972)

sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, received on october 12 han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Delegation Led by Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 16, 1972)

matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, and his wife, and the italian delegation he is leading left here by train today on their way home after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and tu chen-

hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the italian delegation arrived here from peking by air on october 14 in the company of sun so-chang, deputy director of a department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade. the next day, the distinguished italian guests visited china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair in the company of chen shu-fu and were guests of honour at a banquet given at noon by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. they attended the opening reception of the fair in the evening.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexico Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1972)

carlos torres manzo, minister of industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, and his wife, leandro rovirosa wade, minister of water resources, and his wife, and other members of the mexican economic delegation arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister chen chieh of foreign trade; minister chang wen-pi and vice-minister tu hsing-yuan of water conservancy and power; and leading members of departments concerned wang lei, chen teh-ho, yen chia-hua, wang chuan-pin, lin chi-hsin, li chuan, yang yang and chuang pu-sheng.

present at the airport were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, as well as diplomatic envoys to china of cuba, chile and peru.

during its stop-over in kwangchow this afternoon, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Badminton Delegation Concludes Visit to Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 17, 1972)

the chinese badminton delegation with chang hsiu-lung as its leader and lu ming-jung as deputy leader left here for home today after a friendly visit to nepal.

warmly seeing the delegation off at the airport were narendera bahadur basnet, president of the all nepal badminton association, poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, as well as other nepalese public figures and badminton players.

present also were chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih and officials of the chinese embassy.

during its stay in nepal, the chinese badminton players took part in "the international friendship badminton tournament in memory of his late majesty king mahendra". they visited a number of construction sites in nepal and played exhibition matches for the workers and technicians there.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1972)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for hanoi by special plane today.

he was seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned liang feng and hsiao huang.

present were also ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

Peking and 28 Other Chinese Cities Send Message to 37 Vietnamese Cities Warmly Responding to Their Appeal to World

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1972)

the responsible members of the municipal revolutionary committees of peking and 28 other chinese cities today sent a message to the chairmen of the administrative committees of hanoi and 36 other cities of the democratic republic of viet nam warmly responding to their appeal issued on october 3 to the whole world, strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for its barbarous crime of bombing and raiding the cities of the democratic republic of viet nam, and pledging firm support for the fraternal vietnamese people in their just struggle for independence and freedom. the message reads in full as follows:

to comrade tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi, and comrades chairmen of the administrative committees of haiphong, nam dinh and 34 other cities of the democratic republic of viet nam

dear comrades,

we have read with deep emotion the appeal you issued on october 3. in the appeal, you have cited massive facts and forcefully denounced u.s. imperialism for its barbarous crime of bombing and raiding the cities of the democratic republic of viet nam and given expression to the vietnamese people's iron will and firm determination in resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation. on behalf of the broad masses of revolutionary people of 29 big cities of china, we warmly respond to your appeal issued to the whole world and pledge our support to your just struggle.

in the past decade and more, u.s. imperialism has committed innumerable barbarous crimes against the vietnamese people. it has sent hundreds of thousands of u.s. troops to savagely massacre the people in south viet nam. it has dispatched huge naval and air forces to carry out mining and blockading against north viet nam, wantonly bomb and raid numerous cities and villages and destroy large numbers of enterprises, hospitals, schools, dykes and other economic and cultural establishments there. of late, especially, u.s. aircraft have continuously raided hanoi, haiphong and other densely-populated big cities, massacring in cold blood many peaceful inhabitants. the crimes of the u.s. aggressors have not only thoroughly violated the geneva agreements and trampled on international law, but also seriously infringed the basic human rights and the rudimentary principle of humanitarianism. they constitute a

provocation to the vietnamese people as well as all the countries and people of the world that love peace and uphold justice. the chinese people express their utmost indignation at and strongly condemn them.

as everybody knows, the vietnamese people have not sent a single soldier to the united states to harm the interests of the american people. they are fighting the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation for the sole purpose of opposing aggression, defending their own country and striving for the realization of their fundamental national aspirations -- independence, sovereignty, reunification and territorial integrity. the vietnamese nation is an integral whole. in supporting and assisting the just struggle of their flesh-and-blood compatriots in the south, the north vietnamese people are exercising their sacred national rights. this is wholly in conformity with logic and reason. the united states, which is situated thousands of miles away, has no justification whatsoever to move its forces into south viet nam, let alone attack and carry out mining and blockading against the democratic republic of viet nam and conduct wanton bombings against the peaceful cities of north viet nam. none of the pretexts created by the u.s. government is tenable. the united states must immediately stop its war of aggression against viet nam and the other indochinese countries, immediately stop its bombing, mining and blockading against the democratic republic of viet nam and withdraw all the u.s. aggressor forces and its vassal troops from south viet nam and the whole of indochina so that the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples may solve their own problems independently.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people, and the vietnamese nation is a great nation. they are not to be subjugated by any force. the united states has been bombing north viet nam for eight or nine years since 1964, but has failed to hold back the victorious development of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation or avert ever greater defeats for the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. it is sheer wishful thinking on the part of u.s. imperialism to try by bombs to cow the vietnamese people and save itself from defeat on the battlefield. as the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh pointed out in his appeal of july 1966, "the war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. hanoi, haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the vietnamese people will not be intimidated exclamation" the more bombs u.s. imperialism drops, the more vehemently the flames of the vietnamese people's wrath will rage. the vietnamese people will surely hold still higher the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" and battle resolutely to deal even heavier blows at the aggressors. and the aggressors will certainly meet with even more resolute opposition from the people of the whole world.

we people of big cities of china, together with the people throughout the country, strongly condemn u.s.

imperialism for its acts of aggression and pledge firm support for the fraternal vietnamese people in their just struggle for independence and freedom. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." we will for ever follow this teaching of chairman mao and make our contributions by the practical deeds of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" in supporting the vietnamese and the other indo-chinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are firmly convinced that victory will certainly belong to the heroic peoples of viet nam and the other indochinese countries

exclamation

wu teh, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee of peking, and responsible members of the municipal revolutionary committees of shanghai, tientsin, canton, nanning, kunming, shihchiachuang, taiyuan, huhehot, shenyang, changchun, harbin, tsinan, nanking, hangchow, hofei, nanchang, foochow, sian, yinchuan, lanchow, sining, urumchi, chengchow, wuhan, changsha, chengtu, kweiyang and lhasa of the people's republic of china

october 17, 1972

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian People's Army Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1972)

chinese vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the syrian people's army delegation led by mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army.

attending were jabr al-atrache, syrian ambassador to china, and major mohamed jouma al-ahmad, military attache of the syrian embassy.

present were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of departments concerned li chung-chi, chai cheng-wen, chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng, liu yung-shou, lu kuei, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, liu yao-min and wang chih-fan, as well as representatives of the peking militia.

association; norio shirato, secretary general, kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general, of the association; atuchi goto, vice-president of japan table tennis association and hajime miyoshi, secretary general of japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters.

hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and po jen, vice-chairman of tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Independence Anniversary of Kingdom of Lesotho

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1972)

premier chou en-lai sent a message today to leabua jonathan, prime minister of the kingdom of lesotho, extending warm congratulations on the 6th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of lesotho. the message reads:

his excellency leabua jonathan, prime minister of the kingdom of lesotho,

maseru

on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of lesotho, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of lesotho on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 3, 1972

friends in the world, particularly the friendly chinese people who are backing our just cause and the palestinian cause, the syrian arab people are relying on their own efforts in the struggle to liberate their lost territories."

he went on: "our cause is part of the world liberation struggle. our people's struggle is interrelated with the struggle of the indochinese peoples, because we are in fact struggling against the same enemy. to secure peace and frustrate aggression, the liberation forces in the world should support each other."

commander al-ali expressed the belief that mutual visits between the people and governments of the two countries would certainly deepen the friendship and cooperation between the arab and chinese people.

before the banquet wang shu-sheng and others met with mohamad ibrrahim al-ali and all members of the delegation he is leading and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. ambassador jabr al-atrache was present.

Syrian Ambassador Gives Dinner for Visiting Syrian People's Army Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1972)

syrian ambassador to china jaor al-atrache gave a dinner here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the syrian people's army delegation.

mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army, and all members of the syrian people's army delegation he is leading attended.

present were wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned li chung-chi, chai cheng-wen, han hsu, chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng, lu kuei and chou chueh, as well as representatives of the peking militia.

attending were also diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

the dinner was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china and syria. jabr al-atrache and peng shao-hui drank to the constant development of the friendship between the people and armies of the two countries.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Swedish Delegation Chairman

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 16, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation in new york today with krister wickman, chairman of the delegation to the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of sweden.

present on the occasion were olof rydbeck, representative of the swedish delegation and wang jun-sheng, representative of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Medical Delegation in Washington

(NCNA-English Washington, Oct. 15, 1972)

the visiting chinese medical delegation attended here yesterday a symposium on medical and surgical management of coronary artery disease held by american national heart and lung institute.

participating in the symposium were about 30 well-known doctors and medical research workers in washington and from new york, boston and chicago, who expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation. dr. donald fredrickson, a leading member of the american national heart and lung institute who chaired the symposium, said that the american medical research workers were very delighted to have their chinese friends sitting here to listen to academic papers. he said they could learn from the chinese medical circle and that american doctors also have something that may be useful to the chinese medical research and practice.

the chinese and american doctors had cordial chats during the break. wu wei-jan, leader of the delegation, said that through the discussion one could have a general sketch about the research work on this topic done by their american colleagues and this was beneficial to the chinese doctors. in the name of the chinese delegation, wu wei-jan then presented a statue for demonstrating acupuncture points to the national institute of health.

in the afternoon, the u.s. senate democratic leader mike mansfield and republican leader hugh scott gave a tea party for the chinese delegation.

in the evening, dr. john r. hogness, president of the institute of medicine, gave a banquet for the chinese guests on behalf of the institute and the american medical workers in washington. more than 100 personages from various major medical institutions here and other regions of the country were present on the occasion. among those present were: dr. edward david, science adviser to the u.s. president, dr. walter tkach, physician to president nixon, dr. philip handler, president of the national academy of sciences, dr. john richardson, assistant secretary for education and cultural affairs of the american administration, and dr. robert marston, director of the national institute of health. dr. paul white and mrs. white, dr. samuel rosen and mrs. rosen, dr. grey dimond and mrs. dimond, and dr. victor sidel were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. dr. hogness, dr. dimond, dr. hoffman, dr. handler and chinese delegation leader wu wei-jan drank toasts to the development of friendship and the enhancement of mutual understanding between the two peoples.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 31, 1972 No. 5245

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

We Must Resolutely Uphold Dialectics Before We Can Uphold the Theory of Reflection

by

Chih Te-ching (智德經), Deputy Political Commissar of Chanchiang Military Sub-District, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 11, 1972)

In March this year, I went to the Third Company of a certain regiment to conduct line education. Before I went to the company, I thought since rice transplanting had just been completed and there was not much work to be done, we could devote much of our time to grasping line education. But when I told the cadres of the company this idea after I went there, some of them said that line education must indeed be conducted but that they could not devote most of their time to the work at present. Upon hearing this reaction, I thought: these comrades lacked understanding of the significance of line education. But later after careful observation, I discovered that my own way of thinking was not totally correct.

At that time, there were indeed some practical problems in the company concerning production: Before rice transplanting, there was no water to irrigate the fields and after the transplanting, a great deal of weed grew in the fields. On top of that, since this year was the first year of expanded planting of peanuts and sugar cane, the work of field management was relatively heavy. After understanding the situation, I realized that my idea of devoting our time to line education without proceeding from the reality of production of the company was acting subjectively, and that therefore it could not work.

This incident reminded me that in the past I often acted subjectively: I often spoke at conferences without knowing the situation well. I took things for granted and failed to come to the point. When I wrote, I set up the framework first and then went to find examples to fit in it. When problems arose in the units I criticized people at random without

finding out the actual situation, etc., etc. But why did this happen all the time? A self-examination showed that I often thought as long as my subjective desire deep in my thinking was good, having a little subjectivism was only a general question of the method of thinking and this did not matter. Chairman Mao pointed out in his criticism of subjectivism: "This kind of anti-scientific and anti-Marxist-Leninist subjective method which is the great enemy of the Communist Party, of the working class, of the people and of the nation, is a manifestation of the impurity of the Party spirit when confronted with a formidable enemy, we must overthrow it."

A study of Chairman Mao's instructions brought me a new understanding of the nature and perils of subjectivism. In the section on philosophy in his "Anti-Duhring," Engels grasped Duhring in the very beginning and criticized him for advocating the reactionary, preposterous theory of the antecedence of principles. It taught me this: To consider principles as a starting point of study or as the final result of study is a fundamental difference between the line of understanding of the materialist theory of reflection and the line of understanding of idealist transcendentalism. To act subjectively is definitely not a general question of method of work. Instead, it is a question of world outlook.

Through his advocacy of transcendentalism and "world schematism," Duhring attempted to achieve the aim of splitting the rank and file of the working class and of upholding the bourgeois reactionary rule. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i attempted to achieve the aim of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and of restoring capitalism through advocating the idealist "theory of talent."

Here I realized further: The struggle between the two lines of understanding and the struggle between the two political lines are closely related. Political opportunism has to be philosophical idealism and philosophical idealism serves political opportunism. If we fail to overcome our ideological subjectivism well, we shall be liable to become captives of opportunism. Consequently whether we can overcome subjectivism or not is by no means a minor question but an important one which concerns the kind of political line we carry out.

After elevating my understanding, I became more voluntary in going deep among the masses as well as in emphasizing investigation and study, began to cleanse my mind of the idealist spirit and gradually overcame the tendency of acting subjectively.

If we fail to conduct investigation and study in our work but formulate plans and act subjectively, we shall be liable to detach things subjective from things objective and make mistakes of subjective idealism. But is it true that if we go among the masses and conduct investigations, we can be sure that we shall never make such mistakes of idealist transcendentalism? Facts have demonstrated that if we fail to conduct investigation well, we may still make such mistakes.

After I arrived at the Third Company, I heard some of the comrades in the company said that the masses in the vicinity of their place of station

were "backward", so I got the idea in my head that "the masses in this place are backward." I went to the fields and saw that animals belonging to the masses were left untended and, as a result, they roamed into the fields of the company and ate the crops. I thought: What the comrades of the company said was indeed right. But I also thought there was something wrong with this way of thinking. Did we not always repudiate the "theory that the masses are backward" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i? Everyday we say the masses were the true heroes, but why did I so easily come to the conclusion that "the masses are backward"?

After further investigations and studies I discovered that the problem did not lie in the masses but mainly in the unit. For instance: Cows of the company were not well fenced in, so that they sometimes ate the crops of the masses and annoyed them. This demonstrated that it was not the masses that were backward, it was that comrades of the Third Company lacked the mass concept and failed to implement well the three main rules of discipline and eight points of attention.

This incident educated me profoundly. I thought that conclusion of mine was not reached out of nothing and behind closed doors but that instead it was based upon what I heard or what I saw with my own eyes. How could there be deviations? Engels pointed out that the metaphysical way of reasoning was "to see individual events but forget their mutual relationship; to notice their existence but forget their genesis and disappearance; to see them as static and forget that they are dynamic. This is because he sees only trees without seeing the forest."

Although I did conduct investigations concerning the question of understanding the Third Company's handling of the masses of its garrison area, I failed to do it meticulously and carefully. I only listened to the views of some comrades in the company without listening to those of the masses. I only noticed the problems of the masses but failed to see the problems of the company. As a result, I made mistakes of one-sidedness. This was precisely the metaphysical way of reasoning pointed out by Engels.

In the past I also knew that it was wrong to look at problems in a one-sided way, but I always failed to overcome this shortcoming. One of the main reasons for failing to do so was that I always thought: Objective matters are so complicated and it is impossible to understand a matter really thoroughly; so it is all right to be a little one-sided. In this way I failed to consider one-sidedness as an important question.

This time, after studying the section on philosophy in "Anti-Duhring", I realized that one-sidedness was a metaphysical way of reasoning. The objective world operates according to the laws of dialectics and matters are mutually related and changing. The only way to uphold the materialist theory of reflection and to understand matters correctly is to conduct careful investigations and look at problems from an overall viewpoint. If we look at problems one-sidedly and jump to conclusions after seeing only one point, we shall be liable to turn one-point understanding into "schematism" and fit everything into it. This is still subjectivism and idealist transcendentalism.

With this understanding, I conducted further investigations and discovered that not only a few comrades in the company had incorrect understanding toward the masses of the place of station; therefore they needed line education badly. So I organized the cadres and fighters in the company to labor with the commune members in the production teams and held heart-to-heart talks with the latter. In the meantime, the company also conducted education in the glorious traditions of our Army and profoundly repudiated the "theory that the masses are backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i. As a result, the cadres and fighters raised their consciousness, actively reviewed their shortcomings in front of the masses and improved the relations between the Army and the people.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Members of the Party Committee of Kueite Hsien Seriously Study Marxist Historical Materialism, Repudiate Revisionism, Rectify Their Working Style, and Doggedly Follow Mass Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 11, 1972)

In the course of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style, members of the CCP Committee of Kueite hsien, Tsinghai province, seriously studied Marxist historical materialism, summed up their experience in the implementation of the mass line from the positive and negative angles, further strengthened the mass viewpoint and improved the style of leadership.

Kueite hsien is located in a cold mountainous area in the upper reaches of the Yellow River over 2,300 meters above sea level. As a result of interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, it failed to mobilize the masses for water conservation construction successfully. Since water in the Yellow River was never used to irrigate the land, this hsien was constantly plagued by drought.

Last year, this hsien was hit by drought of a severity seldom seen in history. At the time, leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into the basic level and led the broad masses of people to fight the drought. As a result of their intensive mobilization of the masses, they succeeded in using water from the Yellow River for irrigation. In the meantime, members of the hsien Party committee were also deeply educated by the boundless power with which the masses of people fought and defeated the natural disaster.

During the course of drought fighting, Hoyin Commune fought heroically for over a month and opened a 2,000-plus meter water ditch to lead water from the Yellow River in for irrigation. This turned one-third of the arable land in the commune into fields that could guarantee a good harvest regardless of drought or flood.

Tuojang Commune is another example. Since 1958 this commune has worked on the construction of the "Nungch'un Ditch" three times. But it did not give the masses a free hand, so that although the project has continued for 14 years it is still not yet completed. During the first half of last year the cadres and masses of this commune boosted their revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance. They fought heroically for 46 days and completed a stretch of 48 Chinese li of the "Nungch'un Ditch" as well as expanded the area of irrigated fields by 4,000-odd mow.

The hsien Party committee promptly popularized the experience of these two communes in giving the masses a free hand in water conservation construction and stirred up an upsurge in water conservation construction throughout the hsien.

In the course of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style, the Party committee of Kueite hsien mobilized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people and the people alone are the motive force in the making of world history", etc., with reference to these experiences and lessons and to repudiate such preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i as "heroes make history" and "the masses are backward", etc. After people were thus profoundly educated, they said: "The masses of people are the real heroes, the creator of material and spiritual wealth as well as the determining factor for the development of social productivity. In the final analysis, to act according to historical materialism or not, to trust and rely upon the masses or not and to respect the creativeness of the masses or not is a question of what line we carry out."

Through this study and summing up, the hsien Party committee elevated everybody's understanding and doggedly followed the mass line more voluntarily. During ordinary times, the hsien Party committee left only one or two members of the standing committee in the office to take charge of routine work and sent the rest deep among the masses to learn from them humbly, to concentrate their wisdom, and to sum up and popularize the advanced experience created by the broad masses of people.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the masses of commune members in Tashihchia Production Brigade of this hsien seriously learned from Tachai's experience, conducted ideological and political education, energetically grasped class struggle and line struggle, thoroughly implemented the "Eight-Point Charter" according to local conditions, practiced scientific farming, reformed backward farming methods, defeated various natural disasters and achieved bumper harvests for many consecutive years. Last year, this production brigade was hit by a drought but the average output of food grains still reached 700-odd chin per mow and thus crossed the "Yellow River." This year, it again reaped a bumper harvest. The hsien Party committee summed up the experience of this production brigade and popularized it throughout the hsien. This experience later played a very effective role in pushing forward the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production throughout the hsien.

The hsien Party committee voluntarily and doggedly follows the mass line in its leadership work. Therefore everybody now has the confidence to solve certain "old, big and difficult" problems which were difficult to solve in the past. At the end of last year, the secretary of the hsien Party committee led a work team to stay in selected spots in Hsienfeng Third Production Brigade of Hohsi Commune. They held heart-to-heart talks with the masses and cadres extensively to find out the reason for the backwardness of this production brigade. They discovered that the principal reason was the fact that the class enemy spread the theory of human nature and the theory of dying out of class struggle advocated by the landlords and the bourgeoisie to corrupt and win over the cadres and undermine the unity of the cadres and masses.

In view of this situation, comrades of the work team studied the Party's basic line together with the masses, exposed and hit the sabotage activities of the class enemy, and strengthened the leadership squad of the production brigade. As a result, the initiative of the masses was heightened. This year, the leadership squad of this production brigade led the masses to implement conscientiously the Party's various rural policies. Consequently, the brigade succeeded in reaping a good harvest of food grains and in changing the backward situation in a preliminary way.

From this incident, the secretary and other leading members of the hsien Party committee realize that the situation of backward units can be changed as long as we closely rely upon the masses of people and doggedly follow the mass line. Everybody now goes deep into backward teams to look for and solve problems promptly and strengthen basic level work.

* * *

FARM WORK FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

Show Greater Concern for Educated Young Women Sent to the Countryside

- The revolutionary committee of Hsiatao production brigade, Ot'ang commune, Ho hsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1972)

In recent years, group after group of educated young women have arrived here to join the production team and settle down. To show greater concern for the growth of the educated young women is an important aspect of carrying out re-education work well. However, at the beginning, because of the influence of such old fashioned ideas as "A girl should get married upon reaching womanhood" that existed among some of the comrades in our production brigade, they were of the opinion that the educated young women would eventually go away, so they slackened their education and training thereby causing problems to appear.

Though some of the educated young women were in the countryside, their hearts were in the city. Some fell in love early and married early. Because no proper attention was paid to some practical problems of their life and they were not solved well, the class enemies and bad people seized the opportunity to sabotage re-education work.

Later, we studied great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation," criticized the remnant feudalist mentality of not paying attention to educated young women, and by showing realistic concern over their growth in such directions as politics, thinking and livelihood, obtained better results.

First, we laid emphasis on showing concern for them politically by training and boldly making use of them. In the three great revolutionary movements, we directed these educated young women to read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, used revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice, enabled them to receive tempering and improve their working ability, and on the whole their progress was faster.

In the past several years, of the 32 educated young women sent to the countryside in the whole production brigade, five joined the Party, five joined the Communist Youth League, six became cadres of production brigades and production teams, a dozen of them became tutors for political and cultural evening schools, teachers in people-run schools, broadcasting personnel, newspaper reading personnel, agro-technicians and bare-foot doctors, and some even became militia cadres. In this way, the revolutionary activism of the educated young women sent to the countryside is fully mobilized, and they are playing a bigger and bigger role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Second, in the light of ideological problems that universally existed among the educated young women sent to the countryside, we regularly brought

them on visits to class education exhibits, held various forms of study class, carried out education for them in the basic line of the Party, the communist ideal and the future and the fine tradition of hard struggle, carried out penetrating and meticulous ideological and political work, helped them with transforming their own world outlook and stiffened their determination to make revolution the whole life through in the countryside.

Because of the influence of old-fashioned ideas in society and in her family, an educated young woman sent to the countryside in the No. 6 production team was thinking too soon the problem of getting married, and her work and study suffered. The poor and lower-middle peasants carried out education on her in time, convinced her to marry late, dealt correctly with her personal problem, and now her progress is also very rapid.

Third, we boldly mobilized the people and firmly dealt effective blows against the class enemies and those bad people sabotaging re-education work, and reported them in time to departments concerned so that they would be dealt with harshly.

Fourth, we also paid special attention to showing concern over the livelihood of the educated young women. In re-settling them, we tried our best to let them live closer together, and also built and repaired a number of living quarters for them. In evaluating work and giving workpoints, we conscientiously implemented the policy of equal remuneration for equal work for men and women, carried out correction on the unreasonable practice of giving workpoint that were too low or gradings that were too low to mobilize their enthusiasm for collective productive labor. At present the educated young women in the countryside have become more than self-sufficient in their livelihood.

In consideration of the physiological characteristics of the educated young women, proper consideration should be given to the arrangement of assigning farm work to them. On their "routine holidays," they should not be assigned heavy work, nor should they be permitted to go down to the watered field, but light work should be arranged for them by the side of the field and on dry ground. Those with weaker constitution should be assimilated into the small plants (farms) of the production brigade to engage in work they could do. Regarding those who are ill they must be given treatment in time, and women commune members must be sent to help nurse them.

Such methods are welcomed by the educated young women sent to the countryside, and they said gratefully, "The poor and lower-middle peasants are treating us better than our own kinsfolk, and we must contribute our effort for the construction of a new countryside!" The parents of the educated young women sent to the contryside are also satisfied with the arrnagement.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of our production brigade have put it aptly, "Great leader Chairman Mao has handed these educated young

people to us, and we must resettle them properly,look after them properly and educate them properly so that Chairman Mao may not worry!" We hope that units everywhere in resettling the educated young people would shoulder this responsibility realistically, show greater concern for the educated young women sent to the countryside and help them grow up in the vast countryside.

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Lead Educated Young People in the Active Development of Scientific Experiment

- Investigation report on Yangliu production brigade, Paoying hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1972)

In 1968, forty-eight educated young people from such places as Nanking arrived at Yangliu production brigade, Tzuyingho commune, in Paoying hsien, Kiangsu Province, to join the brigade and settle down. For the past four years, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The young people are the most active and vital force in society," the Party branch of this production brigade and the poor and lower-middle peasants have, in the course of carrying out re-education on the young people, actively led them in the development of scientific experiment and let them play their parts to the full in the building of a socialist new countryside.

At present, scientific experiment groups have been set up in each and every one of the eleven production teams in this production brigade. The number engaged in scientific research activities has reached over 70 people. They have developed the following scientific experiment activities: The manufacture of bacterial fertilizer 5406, biological stimulant 920, pesticide 4155 and saccharine feed. This has led to the cultivation of fine seed strains, the popularization of double-crop rice, and the carrying out of insect pest prediction and weather forecast. Fine results have already been obtained and the development of agricultural production stimulated. In 1969, the average per-mow yield of grain in the whole production brigade was 490 catties, but by 1971, it already topped the demands of the "Program."

While leading the educated young people in the development of scientific experiment, the Party branch of Yangliu production brigade enthusiastically support them, firmly grasp their education, and by energetically raising their standard, have obtained some results and accumulated some experience.

Enthusiastically Support and Strengthen Party Leadership

Yangliu production brigade has been through a struggle regarding the attitude the educated young people should adopt in the carrying out of scientific experiment. After receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, there is an improvement in the line awareness of the educated young people in this production brigade, and they are determined to make contributions toward changing the backward physiognomy of this production brigade. In 1970, with the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, some of the educated young people separately set up scientific experiment teams to conduct study on some weak links in production. At the beginning, some of the comrades of the Party branch lacked sufficient understanding of this new thing and thought that "educated young people go to the countryside primarily for transforming their world outlook, and whether scientific

experiment was carried out or not is immaterial." Some were even afraid that the educated young people might fail in their experiments and impede production. Because of that, in production they employed the educated young people only as laborers, and did not adopt an enthusiastical attitude in supporting their development of scientific activities.

"Knowledge begins with practice." Later, an incident provided everybody with very great education. Toward the end of summer and the beginning of autumn in 1970, there happened to be continuous rainfall for more than 40 days, and lodging appeared over a large area in the rice fields of the production brigade resulting in a drop in production, and the per-mow yield came to only slightly over 300 catties. However, the plot of experimental field planted to Nanking No. 11 fine strain with strong resistance to lodging grew stout and strong, and the per-mow yield was 550 catties.

In the course of scientific experiment, these educated young people, by guiding practice with revolutionary theory and modestly accepting re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, further established the thought of farming for the revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "The educated young people in carrying out scientific experiment are making contributions for the revolution, and in the practice they have also received tempering. Letting them carry the load we can certainly move faster!"

For the sake of raising the cadres' understanding of the importance of educated young people to develop scientific experiment, the Party branch grasped this typical example for the holding of a special study class. By means of the study, everybody realized "In training educated young people, not only must education in ideology and line be firmly grasped, but the educated young people must also be permitted to go through tempering in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, for only in that way could outstanding results in re-education be achieved.

In order to strengthen leadership realistically over the development of scientific experiments by educated young people, the Party branch set up a leadership group composed of the secretary of the Party branch, old poor peasants and educated young people, mobilized the production team cadres and commune members to support the carrying out of scientific experiments by educated young people, and solved seriously such practical problems as experimental bases, capital funds and remuneration for workpoints. As for the scientific results achieved by the educated young people, attention is paid to their popularization locally. By the end of 1970, all the eleven teams of educated young people had developed scientific experiments one by one, with the number of participants totalling over 90 percent of the educated young people.

Grasp Education Firmly, Correct the Orientation of Scientific Research

In order to strengthen Party leadership over the development of scientific experiments by the educated young people, the most important thing is to grasp firmly the carrying out of line education on them and help them

to place correctly the orientation of carrying out scientific research for the revolution. This knowledge has also been obtained by the Party branch of Yangliu production brigade from practice.

For a time, under the bourgeois influence of winning fame and gain, some of the educated young people strived with a single purpose for specialization, and experiment projects were separated from the actual need of agricultural production in the production brigade itself. One group of educated young people in carrying out high yield experiment on double cropping of rice wanted to start things off "with a bang," and instead of paying attention to increasing the yield of large fields, wanted to eat from "the small stove," and kept asking for more fertilizer.

In the light of these problems of orientation of the educated young people in carrying out scientific experiment, the Party branch of the production brigade first organized them to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, which enabled them to understand that the development of scientific experiment was not for the gain of the individual but for transforming the physiognomy of the countryside, that scientific experiments that were not in the service of developing local production could not be carried out well, for they would be in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At the same time, it also organized them to investigate the actual condition of production in the production brigade itself, and together with them studied such items as the selection and cultivation of fine seed strains, the development of pig raising, the prevention and control of insect pests, reasonable close cropping, and increasing the index of re-planting.

For the past two years, in order to change the phenomenon of the scarcity of good seeds, the degeneration of seeds and the monotony of variety in the production brigade, the educated young people introduced 65 varieties of wheat, barley, oat and rice from the outside, conducted repeated experiments and comparisons, and grasped the law governing the growth of these species locally. At present, short-stem early ripening wheat, Nanking No. 11 rice, and such fine varieties as Fuai and Hungno have been popularized over a large area.

In the light of the characteristics of the educated young people, the Party branch of Yangliu production brigade, while regularly educating them in scientific experiments and transforming their world outlook, has at the same time grasped firmly the transforming of their objective world. Last year, in Touchia production team, an educated young man engaged in cotton experiment tried numerous methods and wasted a lot of effort, but the per-mow yield was still only slightly more than 70 catties. When the experiment for that year was not successful, she gave up and would have nothing to do with it again.

The cadres of the Party branch and the production team looked her up many times for a talk, educated her and told her, "Failure is the mother of success. You must brace yourself and continue working." This year, with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, she seriously summed up her experience, assimilated the experience of last year, and showing neither fear of hardship nor failure, persevered in carrying out cotton experiment.

Also in last year, educated young people in T'unghsin production team was carrying out work on a plot of experimental double-crop rice field, and when the per-mow yield of rice for the early crop topped the demands of the "Program," some of the educated young people became conceited. Upon discovering this, the Party branch in time carried out education on guarding against conceit and getting rid of complacency. Later, by modestly learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants and strengthening field management, they enabled the average per-mow yield on the 2.4 mow of experimental field to reach over 1,500 catties that year, and supplied experience for the extensive popularization of double-crop rice in the whole production brigade.

Adopt Measures To Improve Technical Level

In the process of leading the educated young people in the development of scientific experiment, the Party branch of Yangliu production brigade, on the basis of the lack of production experience among the young people, has in the course of practice attached great importance to keep improving their technical level. The Party branch has helped the various production teams to set up three-in-one combination scientific experiment groups of old poor peasants, production team cadres and educated young people, let old poor peasants with rich practical experience teach techniques to the educated young people and studied together with them difficult problems in scientific research as well as problems urgently requiring solution in production.

In 1970, the educated young people in T'unghsin production team were carrying out the bud forcing treatment on early rice based on instructions in their textbook. The result was either the root was too long and the shoot was too short, or the shoot was too long and the root was too short, and after several attempts the result was still not consistent. The old poor peasants and young people in the three-in-one combination group carried out observation together, and from the phenomenon of "dryness increases the length of the root whereas dampness increases the length of the shoot," discovered that the main reason why the bud forcing treatment proved inconsistent with demand was due to the inappropriate use of water. Under the guidance of the old poor peasants, the young people very quickly mastered the technique of bud forcing.

In order to improve technical level, it is necessary to increase the opportunity for practice. In order to let the educated young people acquire ability in the practice of struggle and to improve their skill, various production teams have assigned to them a special experimental base. They have also permitted them to participate in work of a more technical nature such as growing rice seedling, pest control, irrigation and fertilizer dressing, as well as in the popularization of advanced experience.

The Party branch of this production brigade has also organized impromptu meetings for the educated young people to exchange experience in scientific experiment and solve collectively problems that are in doubt, and also systematically organized them to visit units which had carried out scientific experiment better, so as to learn modestly from the experience of others.

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AGRO-TECHNOLOGY

Diligently Study Farming Techniques for the Revolution

by

Chin Huai-ch'ing (晋怀青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of educated young people are actively throwing themselves into the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, unremittingly establishing the thought of farming for the revolution, diligently acquiring the ability of scientific farming, and making their own contributions toward continuing bumper harvests in China's agriculture.

However, there are also some young people who, because of the influence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, are unable to place correctly the relationship between politics and vocation, and whose understanding of the significance of implementing the "8-Point Charter" of agriculture and practicing scientific farming was inadequate, so the study of farming techniques is overlooked.

There is a saying, "Agricultural work depends on physical strength, and whether technique is taken into account or not hardly matters." This mentality of negating farming techniques is extremely wrong.

The development of agricultural production has always been closely linked with the development of farming techniques. All farming techniques and experiences have been accumulated by the broad masses of peasants and agricultural science and technical personnel over a long period of production struggle and scientific experiment. These techniques are effective measures adopted by the people in adapting to objective laws governing agricultural production. To negate the role of farming technique is to negate the objective laws governing agricultural production and to negate the practical experience of the working people.

In making revolution or carrying out production, it would never do if we have not the revolutionary spirit of diligent and solid work. However, if we fail to integrate soaring revolutionary zeal with scientific attitude, we would be unable to achieve realistic results. The same applies to farm work. If we merely "rely on strength" without taking into account science and technique, we would never be able to reach the goal of high yield. How could it be said that "whether technique is taken into account or not hardly matters?"

The collectivization of agriculture in China has opened up an infinitely broad road for the energetic popularization of advanced farming techniques and all-round implementation of scientific farming. We must bring this superiority fully into play, diligently delve into the study of

farming techniques, conscientiously apply scientific farming and make more contributions toward scoring a bumper harvest in agriculture.

There is also another saying, "Farming techniques are simple and easy to grasp, and there is no need for diligent study." This concept is also inconsistent with actual conditions.

Everybody knows that the periodical growth of farm produce is generally rather long, highly seasonal and easily affected by natural conditions. The process of growth of farm produce is filled with many kind of contradictions and mutual influenced and restricted by complex struggle. That imposes a demand on us that in the course of agricultural production we must persevere on this dialectical materialist line of knowledge of "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," be good at analyzing various contradictions, unremittingly sum up the positive and negative aspects of experience and formulate promptly methods for resolving problems. If we do not make the effort to study, how could we grasp these things?

Techniques on the agricultural front are very complex. They consisted of techniques for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, as well as techniques for such branches as grain, cotton, edible oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetable, tobacco, fruit, medicine and sundry products in agriculture. Following the unremitting raising of the degree of modernization of agriculture, a still higher demand is naturally imposed on farming techniques. It demands that we understand some theoretical knowledge of soil, botony, produce cultivation, agro-chemistry, and agricultural machines. From that we can see that those who believed in the saying, "Farming techniques are simple and easy to grasp, and there is no need for diligent study" are without any foundation whatsoever.

Agriculture is the foundation of national economy. With the development of agriculture, socialist revolution and construction could advance in broad strides, and proletarian dictatorship could be further consolidated. We must proceed from the important position in which agriculture is situated, to understand the significance of studying farming techniques.

Great leader Chairman Mao has long ago pointed out, "Natural science is one of man's weapons in his fight for freedom. ..... For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature." Proceeding from their sinister intention of restoring capitalism,swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type actively opposed the integration of educated young people with the worker and peasant masses and pushed in a big way such black merchandise as "study is useless" and "techniques are useless" in an endeavor to turn the young people into political imbeciles who could neither work, farm nor wage war. The broad masses of educated young people must continue to criticize penetratingly such fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and completely eliminate their pernicious influence.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must maintain the unity of politics and technology, take the "red and expert" road, further establish the thought of farming for the revolution, diligently study farming techniques, and make still greater effort in contributing toward the development of socialist agriculture of our country.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Energetically Cultivate New Tibetan Cadres

- Party organizations at various levels of Kantzu Tibetan Autonomous Chou help new cadres through study class and other media

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, October 14, 1972) Party organizations at various levels of Kantzu Tibetan Autonomous Chou, Szechwan Province, energetically cultivate new Tibetan cadres. At present, in this chou, those Tibetan cadres taking up leadership duties in the chou and hsien Party committees and revolutionary committees account for 67.8 percent of the total number of leading cadres. Those assuming leadership duties at the commune and brigade levels represent over 90 percent of the total. Many of them are new cadres who distinguished themselves during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

For several years, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Kantzu Tibetan Autonomous Chou and the Party committees and revolutionary commmttees of various hsien through such media as study class, reading class, cultural class, etc., helped these Tibetan cadres in linking practice with the study of Chairman Mao's works and the Party's guideline and policy, acquiring cultural knowledge and raising their leadership level. Various hsien Party committees and revolutionary committees also constantly went deep into basic levels to help Tibetan cadres sum up experiences and lessons in the three major revolutionary struggles and raise their consciousness of line struggle.

Li Hsiu-ying, a member of the Party committee of Ch'ienning hsien and a female Tibetan cadre, was the secretary of the Party committee of the Red Star commune. The red Star commune lay in a remote mountainous area 200 li away from the city of the hsien. It was marked with backwardness in production and complicated class struggle. When Li Hsiu-ying first arrived at the commune to start working at her job, due to lack of experience, she lacked confidence in the proper handling of work. The chief leading member of the hsien Party committee came over to the Red Star commune to join her in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and help her assume a correct attitude toward difficulties encountered in work. Later, Li Hsiu-ying went deep into the midst of the backward Hsinssu brigade to eat, live and labor with the liberated serfs. The masses were aroused to strike a blow at the enemy's disruptive activities and to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The masses were also led in unfolding a campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. After several years of hard struggle, this brigade now claims a 150 percent increase in grain output compared with the period before the great cultural revolution. From a grain-deficient brigade, it has turned into one with grain to spare. Commune members' livelihood level shows a marked improvement. A very favorable situation prevailed in revolution and production. Under the inspiration of the Hsinssu brigade, the whole Red Star commune launched a vigorous campaign

to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Grain output went up year by year. It became a red banner in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole hsien.

To help new Tibetan cadres do away with interference from the "Left" and the Right and carry out correctly the Party's guideline and policy is an important part of the effort of the Party organizations at various levels of this autonomous chou in cultivating new Tibetan cadres. For a time, Yung Chung, a member of the Party committee of Tanpa hsien and secretary of the Party committee of the Pawang commune, came under the influence of ultra-"Left" thinking and did not carry out properly some of the Party's economic policies toward the countryside. After discovering this situation, the hsien Party committee sent someone up in time to help Yung Chung and the cadres of the commune to seriously study the Party's policy toward the people's commune at its current stage and criticize the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and others. Yung Chung was enabled to raise further his consciousness and carry out more properly various economic policies on a firm basis. Activism of commune members was aroused. Last year, this commune had an average per-mow grain output of 589 catties, which surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The number of live pigs also registered a big increase.

The Party organizations at various levels of the autonomous chou paid great attention to helping Tibetan cadres to seriously change their leadership style and to continuously strengthen their consciousness of continuous revolution. Deputy secretary of the Party committee of Seta hsien A Hsiung had all the time worked with enthusiasm and with a will. But for a time, he failed to assume a correct attitude toward mass criticism. This had an adverse effect on his close ties with the masses. Later, with the hsien Party committee's help, through conscientiously reading Chairman Mao's works and recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present, he was aroused in his consciousness of making continuous revolution. Now, he constantly goes deep into the midst of pastoral areas and grasslands to humbly listen to mass opinions and lead the masses in unfolding a campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. He won praise from the masses.

* * *

SURGERY

Successful Autoplastic Transplantation of Severed Limbs in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

a young peasant woman who lost both feet in an accident can now walk with one transplanted foot of her own plus an artificial leg, thanks to a successful operation by surgeons of two peking hospitals. her right foot, severed from her smashed right lower leg, was transplanted to her left leg below the ankle. after nine months of treatment, the patient can now walk up and down the stairs and stroll in the park.

this is a significant success in china's traumatic surgery and transplantation of limbs.

a recent examination shows that the transplanted foot has normal blood circulation and the rejoined bones, tendons and nerves are growing well. the foot shows fairly good recovery of function and the sole can sense elevation, cold and warmth and the consistence of objects it touches.

twentynine-year-old tsui wen-chih, member of the wangszuying people's commune on peking's outskirts, was knocked down by a train while crossing a railway track on her way to the field at 10 a.m. on january 10 of this year. the weather was foggy that morning.

her right foot was severed and the bones in the lower part of her right leg smashed. the tendons and bones below the ankle of her left leg were broken into pieces. a nearby factory rushed her by car to the worker-peasant-soldier hospital with her severed right foot. leading members of the hospital decided on emergency treatment.

conventional practice calls for amputation of both lower limbs. but the surgeons decided to do their best to help the patient restore her ability to work and take care of herself. they held a consultation and decided to preserve a complete leg by grafting the right foot on to the left leg. the surgeon from the chishuitan hospital concurred.

the operation was extremely difficult as the joints, nerves, tendons and blood vessels of the right foot and the left leg are in opposite positions and, besides, the blood vessels, nerves, and tendons of the jagged ends were hard to distinguish. the hospital party organization stressed revolutionary humanitarianism and efforts to preserve a complete leg even if there be only one per cent of hope. the surgeons made a careful study of the wound, and analysed the favourable factors for retaining the limb. they decided to attempt autoplastic transplantation.

the operation began at 11 a.m. that day, one hour after the accident occurred. in order to ensure the functioning of the joints in the foot, the surgeons carefully impacted the upper part of her left heel bone into the lower part of her right heel bone and fixed them with two screws. they thus joined the two halves of the heel bones from both feet so that the ankle could move up and down and from side to side. then they sutured the various tendons lying in opposite positions to ensure the restoration of function. the surgeons meticulously joined the main nerves so that the sole of the transplanted foot would be sensitive to cold and warmth and the height and consistence of objects it touches. the posterior tibial artery, one of the two main blood vessels to the foot, could not be joined owing to the difference in position in both feet. the surgeons joined up the artery at the back of the foot. when this was successfully done, the pallid foot began to assume normal colour with the return of blood flow. but, a short time later, the blood flow was again blocked. based on their clinical experience, the surgeons made a careful re-adjustment by stretching the artery end down and joining it with the artery end in the foot at a level below the wound. this restored good blood circulation and normal pulsing to the transplanted foot.

the operation was completed in ten hours, one difficulty after another being surmounted.

eighteen days after the operation, the surgeons discovered that most of the skin grafts on the back of the foot had become necrotic and showed infection. they at once held a consultation to pool ideas and suggestions. measures were taken to eliminate the infection and clear away the dead tissues. new skin grew on the back of the foot.

the medical workers used physiotherapy and encouraged the patient to do physical exercises so as to help her use her "new" foot.

in september tsui wen-chih was fitted with an orthopaedic shoe and an artificial leg which the workers of the peking prosthesis factory carefully designed for her. the next day she walked more than one kilometre without crutches. she said with deep emotion: "it is chairman mao and the party that gave me a new lease on life and this new foot. i am determined to do my utmost in training my leg so that it functions well. i'll strive to take part in whatever work i can and do my best for the socialist revolution and construction."

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Central China City Makes Many Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 19, 1972)

workers of loyang in central china's honan province made more than 1,500 technical innovations from january to august this year.

socialist enthusiasm for technical innovations has risen among the workers, cadres and technicians since the beginning of the year thanks to their serious study of the party's general line for building socialism and of chairman mao's relevant teachings. the loyang mining machinery plant was this year assigned to make two heavy rolling mills, but the workers lacked experience. a technical innovations group composed of workers, technicians and cadres was formed under the leadership of the plant party committee. the group designed and manufactured seven pieces of equipment and made 13 technical innovations, thus fulfilling the task in time.

leading members at various levels in loyang went among the workers and summed up their experience to stimulate technical innovations. in the loyang electronics electro-plating plant, the silica sheet was made by hand in the past. leading cadres and workers pooled their heads and built a double-faced sheet-grinding machine that raises work efficiency 400 times and improves quality.

the workers, cadres and technicians have also tackled some knotty technical problems this year. the loyang institute of bearings designed and made several high-precision micro-bearing grinding machines which are simple and efficient. the institute also trial-produced five kinds of durable and high-speed bearings that can withstand sub-zero temperature. helped by other units, workers of the loyang machine tool plant made a universal roller which bends 0.2 to 1.2 mm steel wire into springs of various specifications.

POWER STATIONS

Northwest China Area Builds Small Power Stations

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 19, 1972)

the multi-national people of the aksu area of northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region have self-reliantly built 31 small and medium hydro-electric power stations. about a dozen small ones are now under construction.

the area is crisscrossed by river and streams, but the water resources were not tapped before liberation owing to brutal rule by the reactionaries. agriculture developed after liberation, and local cadres and peasants wanted to build hydro-electric power stations. when the people's communes were formed in 1958, they set to. by the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they had built nine small power stations with a designed capacity of 1,100 kilowatts.

during the cultural revolution, there has been a mass drive for building small hydro-electric power stations in the slack farm season. commune members made wooden and iron water-turbines themselves. since 1966, 22 small and medium hydro-electric power stations have been put up in the area, the designed capacity being 6,260 kilowatts. all of the stations, except a medium-sized financed by the state, were built by the collective efforts of the people's communes.

the small power stations in the countryside help accelerate the development of agriculture and local industry. thanks to the electric pumping stations, three communes in kuche county got good harvests last year though they were hit by serious spring drought.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Shanghai Helps Northwest China Province Develop Light Industry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 19, 1972)

Light industry in traditionally backward kansu province of northwest china is growing, thanks to help from shanghai, one of china's oldest industrial centres.

Like other provinces in the interior, kansu previously had almost no industry and depended on coastal areas for most of the consumer goods it needed. imperialist aggression and plunder obstructed the development of industry in china and particularly the interior regions before liberation.

more than 300 small and medium-sized plants making textiles, synthetic fibres, paper, enamelware, leather goods, plastics, cigarettes and chemical products for daily use have been set up in kansu since liberation, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. total light industrial output of the province last year was 2.4 times the 1965 figure.

more than 240 experienced workers, technicians and cadres from shanghai's textile, light, meters and instruments, and other industries arrived in kansu earlier this year to help it improve industrial management, increase production and raise quality. their proposals have proved very helpful.

incomplete statistics show that local workers, in cooperation with their shanghai workmates, have put more than 2,830 rationalization proposals into effect in a four-month peripd.

the kansu knitting wool plant, built during the cultural revolution, now ranks among china's best in the production of bulky polyacrylonitrile fibre (chinlan) knitting yarn thanks to help from shanghai workers. similarly the lanchow printing plant improved an offset printing machine, switching it from monochromatic to multichromatic printing with a 3.6-fold increase in efficiency.

at the same time, the people from shanghai have helped kansu's light industry train about 1,000 technicians and many skilled workers.

SALT PRODUCTION

North China Salt Field Raises Output

(NCNA-English - Tientsin, Oct. 19, 1972)

the tangku salt field in coastal tientsin, one of northern china's biggest salt producers, topped its 1972 target by 150 per cent in the spring production season alone.

this is due to the technical transformation of the salt field. over one million tons of salt was produced last year, more than four times the annual figure of the early post-liberation period.

the 1,000-year-old tangku salt field was almost in ruins at the time of liberation, after mis-management by the kuomintang reactionaries who thought only of fabulous profits from this monopoly industry. technical transformation started after liberation. but it progressed slowly due to the interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line of relying exclusively on a few experts to the neglect of bringing the initiative of the workers into play. up to the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution, technical transformation had been completed in only three of the six branches of the salt field.

under the leadership of the new leading body, the salt field started the technical transformation of the three other branches in 1968.

the work was done mainly in summer, the slack season for salt production. working in mud caused by summer rain, the workers, cadres and technicians surveyed the terrain, digging water channels and building brine ponds. fifty-year-old wang feng-lin, vice-chairman of the salt field revolutionary committee, worked in waist-deep water with several workers to drain water on rainy days.

after four years of hard efforts, the workers completed the task without affecting the salt production. this involved moving two million cubic metres of earth, building seven new brine ponds and expanding the total area of brine evaporation by over 500 hectares.

the salt field now has a rational distribution of brine channels, ponds and crystallizing pans, laying the foundation for future mechanization of salt production. machines for raking, hoisting and transporting salt has been introduced by the workers with state assistance. labour intensity has been reduced and productivity raised.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

South China Autonomous Region Makes Equipment for Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 18, 1972)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china is turning out equipment for small nitrogen fertilizer plants. so far a dozen counties in the region have built fertilizer plants with this equipment and three other counties are now putting up plants.

under the leadership of the regional revolutionary committee, workers in various cities cooperated in spirit of self-reliance and hard work in making the equipment.

in a mass technical innovations movement, the workers deviced various types of dies, chucks and other tools for turning out small, light equipment. fifteen industrial enterprises in liuchou city turned out 1,088 pieces of equipment, including nitrogen and hydrogen compressors. a boiler plant in wuchou, staffed by only 200 workers, made equipment by indigenous methods and turned out 30 steam boilers and 580 low and medium pressure containers.

DESERT RECLAMATION

Northwest China Desert Area Turned into Oasis

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 18, 1972)

a production brigade in northwest china's tengri desert has changed its poor, sandy area into a flourishing oasis after several years of hard work.

the brigade now has 13,500 head of sheep, cattle, horses and camels, more than double the number when it was set up as part of a people's commune. it is more than self-sufficient in animal fodder, vegetables and fruit. a good beginning has been made in fishery. both grain growing and animal husbandry showed good results this year despite seven to eight months of severe drought.

located in the ningsia hui autonomous region, the yunghung brigade of 127 mongolian and han households had 750 square kilometres of land buried under by drifting sand or cut up into pieces by sand dunes. livestock production remained unstable. the people started to transform the area in 1966, during the campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, pace-setter in china's agriculture.

they began by improving a grassland that has ample water sources and fertile soil but was encircled by sand dunes. they planted trees on the edge of the grassland to check the encroaching sand. when saplings were damaged in a sandstorm, they replanted. by years of such persistent efforts, they surrounded the whole grassland with 150,000 willows, poplars and oleasters. they planted fodder grass where the natural growth was sparse. as a result, the pastures were extended to 1,000 hectares, or more than doubled.

the brigade then went on to improve another grassland. it also planted trees around its farmland and wells and along irrigation ditches. more than a third of a million trees are flourishing. this has reduced damage by sandstorms and helped expand the pastures. output of fodder grass is treble the amount before the cultural revolution started in 1966.

the herdsmen tried to sink wells in this arid area which has only 80 to 100 mm. of rainfall a year. at first they sank several wells without striking water. sometimes they encountered layers of drifting sand and had to start digging all over again somewhere else. by pooling their wisdom and strength, they finally sank over 40 wells, which helped turn large tracts of desert land into pastures.

the brigade formerly had to depend on the state for much of its stock feed. it began to tackle the problem during the great leap forward in 1958. in five winters and springs, the people levelled nearly 1,000 sand dunes and filled in many depressions. they brought in good soil to improve the alkali-affected land. they thus reclaimed some 20 hectares that were planted to fodder crops. they led in water from a lake two and a half kilometres away through underground pipes to irrigate farmland. this has contributed to good harvests year after year.

starting in 1962, the brigade planted pear, peach, apricot and apple trees and grape vines. it now harvests ten tons of fruit a year. it is breeding 70,000 carp fries in the lakes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AFGHANISTAN

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, arrived here by air this evening at the head of the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association. the delegation is paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the distinguished afghan guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned wang yu-ching, li cnuan-chung, yeh cheng-chang, chang chieh and chi pao-shu.

also present were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife, and afghan embassy officials.

kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the host organization who had made a special trip to kwangchow to greet the distinguished guests, accompanied them to peking.

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, and all members of the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association he is leading.

afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife, and afghan embassy officials attended.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister,

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang yu-ching, li chuan-chung, yeh cheng-chang, chang chieh, kao chien-chung, kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu and shan ta-chi.

yang chi and sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi proposed toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and afghanistan.

yang chi said: "china and afghanistan have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. the friendship between the people of the two countries has a long history. the two peoples have in recent years sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence. this has consolidated and developed the traditional friendship."

he spoke highly of sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi's contributions in promoting the friendship between the people of afghanistan and china. he said that the current visit of the delegation would surely strengthen this friendship.

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi pointed out in his toast that the friendship and good-neighbourly relations between afghanistan and china dated back several thousand years, and that the visit to china of his majesty the king of afghanistan in 1964 had further consolidated and developed these relations.

he said that it was the common desire of the people of both countries to constantly consolidate and develop afghanistan-china friendship.

he continued: "we are very happy that our current visit enables my friends and me to see the progress, development and changes of your great motherland, and to convey the greetings of the afghan people to our chinese friends and the people of china -- our great and friendly neighbour."

Chou En-lai, Yang Chi and Kuang Jen-nung Meet Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, this evening met with sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, and all members of the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association he is leading. they had a friendly conversation.

the members of the delegation are: senator dr. mohammad anas, chairman of education, health and cultural commission, dr. mohammad osman anwari, professor at kabul university, senator qiamuddin khadim, and mohammad ismail nawassan, director of laws and regulations of the afghan civil aviation authority.

present were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including yang kung-su, yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, shan ta-chi, chen yen, hua li-ming and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception for Delegation of People's Bank of China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 18, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception here yesterday evening for the visit to albania of the delegation of the people's bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the bank.

present at the reception on invitation were aleks verli, albanian minister of finance; zeqir lika, general director of the state bank of albania; and staff members of the ministry of finance, the ministry of foreign affairs and the state bank.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking from Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

the albanian government trade delegation led by kico ngjela, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of foreign trade, returned here today after a visit to tientsin.

the delegation arrived in tientsin from peking on october 17. liu cheng, secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet that evening in honour of the delegation.

during their stay in tientsin, the albanian comrades visited a woollen mill, a wrist watch factory and the tientsin new harbour, and attended theatrical and acrobatic performances. they were warmly received by local people wherever they went.

Albanian National Basketball Teams Conclude Visit to Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 18, 1972)

the albanian men's and women's basketball teams concluded their friendship visit to tientsin and left for peking by train this afternoon.

the visiting teams were honoured at a ceremony held under the auspices of the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports commission yesterday evening. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the guest teams and the tientsin municipal teams. the albanian women's team won 67:59 and men's team won 78:73.

present at the ceremony and the matches were leading members of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china, the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army wu tai, liu cheng and wang yuan, and leading members of departments concerned.

the municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a luncheon in honour of the albanian comrades today.

the albanian comrades, who arrived in tientsin from tsinan on october 16, visited a factory and shops, and went on a sightseeing tour during their stay. they received a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairman of Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 17, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met abdelaziz bouteflika, chairman of the algerian delegation and minister of foreign affairs, in new york today. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

chen chu, representative of the chinese delegation, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

General Manager of Reuters Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome gerald long, general manager of reuters of britain, and his party. in his party are brian horton and michael nelson, assistant general managers of reuters, and ian capps, overseas manager of reuters economic services.

attending were j.m. addis, british ambassador to china; r.c. samuel, first secretary of the british embassy in peking; and james pringle and peter gregson, reuters correspondents in peking.

also present were leading members of departments concerned, including teng kang, chen chun, chang shih-cheng, wang chen, wang pen-tso and jen chi-sheng.

gerald long and his party arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of british friendly personages stephen williamson and mrs. catherine ellis williamson.

present were leading members of departments concerned li en-chiu, wang yi-hsien and liu kuang-ya.

the guests arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the association.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Cameroon-Cambodia Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "the cambodian people advance triumphantly". the article reads in full as follows:

after friendly talks, the representative of the government of the united republic of cameroon and the representative of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a joint communique on october 13, 1972, declaring that the government of the united republic of cameroon decided to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal government of cambodia. the two governments decided to establish diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level. this is a new fruit of the strengthening solidarity and cooperation of the non-aligned countries in the struggle in defence of their national independence, and is another proof of the daily rising international prestige of the royal government of national union of cambodia. on this, the chinese people extend their warm congratulations.

under the leadership of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people have won a series of important victories in military, political and diplomatic struggles since the beginning of this year. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have launched one offensive after another in phnompenh area, the southwest and northwest provinces

and major strategic highways, wiping out large numbers of enemy troops. their combat effectiveness has been markedly raised. the liberated zone in cambodia has been further consolidated and expanded. the recent visit of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk to five european and african countries was a complete success. the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries in guyana recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal government of cambodia. the cambodian people's just struggle in defence of their sovereignty and independence against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys has won universal sympathy and support from the people of the world, and the international status of the royal government of national union of cambodia has been rising steadily. on the contrary, the lon nol puppet clique has suffered one military defeat after another; it is on the verge of collapse economically and is completely isolated politically. confusion reigns in the city of phnompenh. the handful of traitors are finding it more and more difficult even to maintain what remains of their reactionary rule.

the situation in cambodia now is better than ever. the heroic cambodian people are greeting their brilliant future with full confidence. they are determined to strengthen their militant unity with the peoples of viet nam and laos, push forward their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and seize new and greater victories. the chinese people firmly support the cambodian people's just struggle. we are deeply convinced that final victory belongs to the heroic cambodian people.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Physician Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

obeyesekere, physician of cardiology of sri lanka, and mrs. obeyesekere arrived here by air today for a visit to china.

they were met at the airport by a leading member of a department under the ministry of public health and representatives of peking medical circles, including hsu shou-jen, sun jui-lung and ho su-ching.

present was darsin serasinghe, third secretary of the sri lanka embassy here.

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Public Health Meets Sri Lanka Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

chou fa-yen, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met with obeyesekere, physician of cardiology of sri lanka, and his wife. they had a friendly talk.

later, chou fa-yen gave a dinner in their honour.

present on the occasion were hsu shou-jen, a leading member of a chinese department and representatives of peking medical circles.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Cairo for Beirut

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 17, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation left here this morning for beirut after its friendly visit to egypt.

it was seen off at the airport by amin abu heif, honorary president, tawhid helal, president, abdel kader fahmy, vice-president, and samir beltagi, secretary-general, of the egyptian table tennis federation.

chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to egypt, was also present at the airport.

the egyptian olympic committee gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday evening. chinese ambassador chai tse-min also gave a reception on the visit of the chinese delegation on the evening of october 14.

the chinese players held four matches with egyptian players during their stay in egypt. the last match was played here with the cairo table tennis team on the evening of october 15, which drew about 1,000 spectators. end item

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES

Foreign Military Attaches Visit Peking Army Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

military attaches and deputy military attaches of foreign embassies in china and their wives today visited one of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

they visited a company club, barracks, a food processing workshop, a rear-service repair shop and the "may 7" pharmaceutical workshop run by armymen's family members. they watched an exhibition of live ammunition exercise and a theatrical performance by an amateur troupe of fighters. the visitors were warmly received by commanders and fighters.

chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wang hsi-chin, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. peking units, accompanied the military attaches on the visit.

CHINA AND ITALY

Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Teh, Yu Chiu-li, Li Chiang, and Yu Chan Visit Italian Industrial Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; yu chiu-li, minister of the state planning commission; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and yu chan, vice-foreign minister; visited the italian industrial exhibition in peking this afternoon.

accompanying them on the visit were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group, and rossetto gabriele, deputy head of the group.

during the visit, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien and others inquired about the particulars of the exhibits and had a friendly conversation with folco trabalza and pasquale jemma.

also visiting the exhibition were leading members of departments concerned hsu pin-chou, hsu chin-chiang, yang t'ien-kuei, li hsi-fu, wang tung, han hsu, hsing jen-hsien and kung fan-cheng.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Neuro Physiologist

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met with and feted japanese neuro physiologist professor hideomi tsuge here this evening. the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned sun ping-hua, pan chun, chu yung-hsing and shan ta-chi.

Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

aiichiro fujiyama, liberal-democratic member of the diet, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and former minister for foreign affairs, and his assistants tamotsu yamamoto and toyohiko shimbori arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

they were met at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, chen kang, shan ta-chi and others.

also present at the airport were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Banquet for Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome aiichiro fujiyama, liberal-democratic member of the diet, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and former minister for foreign affairs, and his assistants tamotsu yamamoto and toyohiko shimbori.

attending were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou pei-yuan, standing committee member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and leading members of organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yi and han hsing-hua.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative, and eiichi himeno, representative, of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

speaking at the banquet, liao cheng-chih said: "it gives us great pleasure to have the opportunity to receive our old friend mr. aiichiro fujiyama in peking shortly after the normalization of the relations between china and japan."

on behalf of premier chou en-lai and the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih warmly welcomed mr. aiichiro fujiyama's visit to china. he warmly praised the normalization of china-japan relations. he said: "this important achievement in china-japan relations should be attributed to the people of both countries. it resulted from the long-term struggle waged jointly by the two peoples. for many years the late messrs. kenzo matsumura and tatsunosuke takasaki, mr. tanzan ishibashi who has long been ill, as well as mr. aiichiro fujiyama and many other friends from the liberal-democratic party have overcome difficulties and obstacles, and made unremitting efforts and valuable contributions in promoting china-japan friendship and the early restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. he expressed deep gratitude and heart-felt respects to mr. aiichiro fujiyama, friends from the dietmen's league and friends from all circles and strata in japan who had contributed their shares to the great cause of the normalization of china-japan relations.

aiichiro fujiyama noted that japan-china diplomatic relations had been restored about three weeks ago. he said that it was a matter of great rejoicing that this long-cherished desire of the two peoples had come true. the great majority of the japanese people wholeheartedly welcomed and supported this brilliant historic event. the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations was a happy event not only for the people of both countries, but for the people of asian countries and even the people of the world who desire peace. he pledged continued efforts for the promotion of japan-china friendship and lasting friendly relations between the people of the two countries from generation to generation.

Chinese Communications Minister Meets Japanese Transport Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

chinese minister of communications yang chieh today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese dock and transport friendship delegation with shoji ono as its leader. adviser to the delegation is takayoshi sawamura and secretary general of the delegation is keitaro nakamura.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments under the ministry of communications, including chang kung-chen and han li-ping. japanese friends yoshikiyo hyodo and hiroaki kitamura were present.

the japanese delegation arrived here on october 8 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the head office of the china ocean shipping agency.

Japanese Junior Swimmers Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 18, 1972)

the japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation led by its acting head isao nukaga left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off by chen yuan-kao and other leading members of departments concerned as well as chinese swimmers.

the japanese friends arrived here by air from shanghai on october 15. during their stay in this city, they visited the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising and the china export commodities fair.

the japanese swimmers had a friendly contest with the kwangtung junior swimming team on the evening of october 16. among the spectators were chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lin hsi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and chang hsu-chu and other leading members of organizations concerned.

the kwangtung provincial water sports association gave a dinner for the japanese friends yesterday evening. hosts and guests toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairman of Kenya Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 18, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met njoroge mungai, chairman of the kenya delegation and minister of foreign affairs, in new york today.

they had a friendly conversation.

joseph odero-jowi, representative of the kenya delegation, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LAOS

Delegation of Lao Federation of Trade Unions Leaves Kwangchow for Nanning

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 18, 1972)

the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions wound up its friendly visit here and left for nanning by air today. leader of the delegation is khamma phomkong, general secretary of the federation, and deputy leader is phomma, secretary of the trade union of a construction department of sam neua province.

the delegation arrived here from changsha on october 15. during its stay here, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement established by chairman mao in kwangchow in the 1920's, china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair, the whampoa harbour, a factory and a school.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet on october 17 in honour of the lao comrades-in-arms.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by pai ping, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Delegation of Lao Federation of Trade Unions Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 19, 1972)

the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is khamma phomkong, general secretary of the lao federation of trade unions, and deputy leader is phomma, secretary of the trade union of a construction department of sam neua province.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu chi-hai, standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region; hsiao han, vice-chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee; chang hsin, a leading member of the conference of representatives of nanning workers; and representatives of local workers and several hundred people.

liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, had given a banquet in honour of the laotian friends.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here today to welcome friendly personage mr. amine el gemayel, lebanese member of parliament, and his assistant mr. raymond yousses daou. they had a friendly conversation.

andre sader, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lebanese embassy in peking, was present.

present were also leading members of departments concerned, including chou chueh and wang chih-fan.

the lebanese friends arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Li Hsien-nien, Fu Tso-yi, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chang Wen-pi Meet Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, pai hsiang-kuo and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, chang wen-pi and tu hsing-yuan, minister and vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this evening met with carlos torres manzo, minister of industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, leandro rovirosa wade, minister of water resources, and members of the mexican economic delegation. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, was present.

Mexican Orthopaedic Surgeon and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

noted mexican orthopaedic surgeon aurelio perez teuffer and his wife arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles wu chieh-ping, kao chin-o, hsin fu-lu, tsai ju-pin and chang pao-chen.

Mexican Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this afternoon met and feted noted mexican orthopaedic surgeon aurelio perez teuffer and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including wu chieh-ping, kao chin-o, hsin ju-lu, tsai ju-pin and chang pao-chen.

Pai Hsiang-kuo Fetes Mexican Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening welcoming carlos torres manzo, minister of industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, and his wife; leandro rovirosa wade, minister of water resources, and his wife; and other members of the mexican economic delegation.

attending were eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, and his wife, and mexican embassy officials.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, chang wen-pi and tu hsing-yuan, minister and vice-minister of water conservancy and power, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade.

pai hsiang-kuo and carlos torres manzo spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mexico.

pai hsiang-kuo warmly praised the mexican people for their unremitting efforts and achievements in defending national independence and developing the national economy. he said that in international affairs, mexico "stresses the unity of the third world and opposes big power hegemony. we support the just struggle of the mexican government and people, and rejoice at their victories."

he continued: "latin american countries and people have been strengthening their unity in the struggle against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. together with the asian and african countries, the latin american countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. as long as the latin american people strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, they will certainly achieve new victories in the struggle to defend national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and maritime rights."

pai hsiang-kuo expressed the belief that the visit of the distinguished mexican guests to china would make new contributions to the growing friendship between the chinese and mexican people and the friendly relations between the two countries.

carlos torres manzo said: "the formation of the mexican economic delegation reflects the common desire of the various economic circles in mexico. the very

successful beginning of our current visit shows that we are both continuing our efforts to consolidate and promote the friendly exchanges between our two great countries."

he said: "legal equality between states is closely associated with the principle of economic cooperation with no strings attached. the contemporary world is suffering from the effects of the unfair and unequal international economic structure. however, there is no unequal exchanges between mexico and china, nor will there be."

he expressed thanks to the chinese government and people for their warm welcome.

present were diplomatic envoys to china of cuba, chile and peru.

also present were leading members of departments concerned, including wang lei, chen teh-ho, tu yung-hsi, chu chien-pai, li chuan, lu ping, yuan tzu-chun, wang ching-hung, yen chia-hua, wang chuan-pin, chang kung-chen, lin chi-hsin, yang yang, chu chuan-hsien, chuang pu-sheng and chang hsin-chiao.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

More Messages of Greetings from Marxist-Leninist Parties and Leftist Organizations on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china recently received some new messages and letters from marxist-leninist parties and leftist organizations, extending warm congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. these messages and letters of greetings came from the central committee of the communist party of poland, the executive committee of the spanish communist party (m-l), the organization of the marxist-leninists of greece, and the central committee of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist).

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Professor Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

keith buchanan, professor of geography at victoria university in wellington of new zealand, and his assistant anne nottey left here by air today for a visit to other parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li ying-lin.

while in peking, they attended a dinner given by huang ping-wei and li ying-lin, leading members of the institute of geography of the chinese academy of sciences, and yang kung-su, a leading member of the international travel service.

before their arrival in peking, the guests visited kwangchow, chengchow and linhsien county.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Geological Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

li yong sik, deputy leader of the government geological delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and deputy director of the general geological bureau of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, and members of the delegation concluded their visit to china and left here for home by train today. leader of the delegation left for home earlier.

they were seen off at the railway station by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang yun-chih, wei yu-ming, shen chen, chen chen-chi and tou ping-wen.

present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and jon dong su, economic counsellor, of the korean embassy here.

during their stay in china, the korean comrades visited nanking, shanghai, changsha and shaoshan and were warmly welcomed by local people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ministry of National Defense Congratulates North Vietnamese Armed Forces and People on Downing 4,000 US Planes

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china today sent a telegram to the ministry of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam, warmly congratulating the armed forces and people of north viet nam on their illustrious victory of downing 4,000 u.s. planes.

the telegram reads:

hanoi

ministry of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam,

dear comrades:

bringing into full play the spirit of determination to fight and to win, the heroic armed forces and people of north viet nam have won the spectacular victory of downing 4,000 u.s. imperialist planes in the battle to punish the u.s. aggressors severely and to defend the socialist north. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are elated upon learning the news of victory. we herewith extend you our warm congratulations.

since april this year, u.s. imperialism has sent out massive naval and air forces to barbarously bomb and shell cities, populated areas and dykes and dams in north viet nam, and to mine and blockade the ports of north viet nam in an attempt to compel the vietnamese people to submit and to save it from defeat on the battlefield. however the u.s. government has completely miscalculated. the important victory of bringing down 4,000 u.s. imperialist planes won by the vietnamese armed forces and people has proved once again that the more frenziedly u.s. imperialism struggles, the more disastrous its defeat will be.

we resolutely reaffirm that so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to end its aggression against viet nam and other countries in indochina, the chinese people will continue to do their utmost to give all-round support to the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples till final victory is won.

ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china

october 19, 1972

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Shipping Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of china headed by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, returned to peking by air today after attending the 11th session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish ship broker's company.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by su chieh, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and polish embassy officials.

Protocol of 11th Session of Shareholders' Meeting of Chinese-Polish Shipbrokers' Company Signed in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Oct. 17, 1972)

the 11th session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish shipbrokers' company was held here from october 5 to 16. a protocol of the session was signed at a ceremony yesterday afternoon.

the protocol was signed respectively by yu mei, representative of the chinese side and chinese vice-minister of communications, and stefan perkowicz, representative of the polish side and polish vice-minister of shipping.

yesterday evening, liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland, gave a banquet for the shipping delegation of the chinese ministry of communications. stefan perkowicz and romuald pietraszek, polish vice-ministers of shipping, attended the banquet at which the hosts and guests wished steady progress of friendship between the chinese and polish peoples and shipping cooperation between the two countries.

during its stay in poland, the shipping delegation of the chinese ministry of communications held a friendly meeting with jerzy szopa, polish minister of shipping, and visited a number of places.

the chinese delegation left poland for home today.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian People's Army Delegation Leaves Peking for Talien and Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

the syrian people's army delegation led by mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army, left peking by special plane this morning on a tour of talien and other places. the delegation is being accompanied by chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence; and abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister, and major mohamed jouma al-ahmad, military attache, of the syrian embassy in peking.

yesterday morning, commander al-ali and all members of the syrian delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes at tienanmen square. they were accompanied by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

during their stay in peking, some members of the delegation visited a p.l.a. peking unit, the huangtukang people's commune, the great wall, and the ming tombs. they attended the exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chou En-lai, Keng Piao, Yang Chieh and Ho Ying Meet Delegation of National Union of Tanganyika Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, yang chieh, minister of communications, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, this evening met with alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the national union of tanganyika workers and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania, and members of the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers he is leading -- m. mwindadi, mwanajiba and lednard m. nakambale.

present at the meeting were m.a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy here, and l.l. ngatwika, second secretary, and e.e.e. mtango, third secretary, of the embassy.

premier chou en-lai and the others then had a cordial and friendly conversation with general secretary tandau and charge d'affaires ad interim m.a. foum.

present at the meeting and conversation were chang hsiang-shan, ho kung-kai, wu hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung, han hsi-ya, yin pang-chang, chi chao-chu, juan ke-hung and yao shih-ken.

Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao, Yang Chieh and Ho Ying Meet and Fete Delegation of National Union of Tanganyika Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; yang chieh, minister of communications; and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, this evening met and feted alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the national union of tanganyika workers and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania, and members of the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers he is leading. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were m. a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, ho kung-kai, wang chun, wu hsueh-chien and hsing jen-hsien, as well as representatives of peking workers.

Leader of Delegation of National Union of Tanganyika Workers Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

a farewell banquet was given here at noon today by alfred c. tandau, leader of the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers, general secretary of the n.u.t.w. and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania.

attending the banquet were chung hsi-tung and ho ying, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, wang chun and wu hsueh-chien, and representatives of peking workers.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga was among the guests.

present were m.a. foum, charge'd'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy here, and members of the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers.

alfred c. tandau and chang hsiang-shan spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the workers and people of china and tanzania would be constantly consolidated and developed.

Delegation of National Union of Tanganyika Workers Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1972)

the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers led by alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the union and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania, wound up its visit to peking and left here by train this evening on a tour of southern china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned wang chun, wu hsueh-chien, hsing jen-hsien, mao pao-chung and han hsi-ya, as well as representatives of peking workers.

also present were m. a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials; and j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and his wife.

during their stay in peking, the guests visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill, a bulb factory, a factory for the blind, and a factory, a kindergarten and a clinic of a neighbourhood. they toured places of historical interest and had discussions with chinese workers and personnel of departments concerned.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Economic Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

a 16-member economic mission from thailand led by vicharn nivatwongse, under-secretary of the ministry of commerce, arrived here by air today. after attending china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow, the mission is visiting peking at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was welcomed at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of organizations concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng and liu jo-ming.

prasit kanchanawat, leader of the thai economic mission and deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand, who visited the china export commodities fair on invitation, left kwangchow for home this morning.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Alternate Representative Makes Statement at UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 18, 1972)

li chih-min, chinese alternate representative to the 12th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad), made a statement at the plenary meeting this afternoon with regard to the agenda item "the report of credentials".

the statement stressed: "1. we must point out solemnly that the representative of the puppet clique of south viet nam absolutely cannot represent the vietnamese people and that only the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have the right to represent the vietnamese people. the observer sent by the puppet clique of south viet nam is not qualified to participate in the present session.

"2. as is known to all, there has emerged a new situation in the korean peninsula. north and south korea have reached agreement on principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. in these circumstances, it is unjustifiable and abnormal for the authorities of south korea to be unilaterally represented in unctad and to participate in the board session as an observer. we hereby express our regret."

CHINA AND US

American Agricultural Scientist and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

american agricultural scientist marion eugene ensminger and mrs. ensminger left here by air today for kwangchow on their way home.

during their stay here, the guests visited rural people's communes, schools, factories, the great wall and other historical sites.

a leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences met with them and gave a dinner in their honour.

Representative Huang Hua Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English New York, Oct. 18, 1972)

huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the united nations, gave a reception here today on the friendly visit of the medical delegation of the chinese medical association to the united states.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, attended the reception.

more than 100 friends from the american medical and other circles were present on the occasion.

in a speech at the reception, representative huang hua said, "during the past few days since the chinese medical delegation came to the united states, they have been accorded a warm and friendly reception by the u.s. medical circles and the american people. they have visited some medical research institutions, laboratories and educational institutions and have started discussions on questions of mutual interest. the initial exchanges show that both sides have some strong points and they can learn from each other."

representative huang hua expressed the conviction that the friendship between the peoples of china and the united states will grow under their joint efforts.

dr. john hogness, president of the institute of medicine of the american national academy of sciences, also spoke at the reception. on behalf of the u.s. medical circles, he welcomed the chinese medical delegation in its visit to the united states.

chinese and american friends had friendly conversations at the reception. many american friends noted that exchanges between the chinese and american medical circles will be conducive to promoting the understanding and friendship between the medical circles and peoples of the two countries.

WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

Chinese Delegation to World Forestry Congress Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1972)

liang chang-wu, leader of the chinese delegation to the 7th world forestry congress being held in buenos aires, gave a reception on october 15, according to a report from the argentine capital.

among the more than 300 people present were ernesto jorge lanusse, minister, and hector alvaro fernandez mendy, vice-minister, of agriculture and livestock of argentina; esteban takacs, chairman, and jose garcia, secretary-general, of the 7th world forestry congress; and steenberg, director of the forest department of the united nations food and agriculture organization. also present were leaders of delegations or delegates to the congress from argentina, austria, australia, brazil, canada, chile, cuba, france, greece, iran, italy, japan, kenya, nigeria, pakistan, paraguay, peru, somali, spain, the sudan, sweden, tanzania, tunisia, turkey, uganda, the united kingdom, the united states, uruguay, venezuela, the federal republic of germany and zambia.

chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih also attended.

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Policy Mobilizes a Huge Army

- An account of the implementation of economic policies for the countryside in Jungch'eng hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

Historical Experience

In 1970, when the new CCP Jungch'eng Hsien Committee in Shantung was set up, the per-mow yield of grain in the whole hsien barely reached 400-plus catties and fell far short of the demands of the "Program." The new hsien Party committee summed up the experience of leading production in the past and looked for a way to raise production as quickly as possible.

On summing up experience, someone brought up the case of 1967 and 1969. The weather of Jungch'eng was almost similar in those two years, yet production rose in one and fell in the other. What was the cause of that?

By means of investigation and study, members of the new Party committee acquainted themselves with the problem. In 1966, Jungch'eng hsien universally carried out the socialist education movement, criticized such revisionist goods as "the fixing of output quotas of individual households," and implemented better the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside. The work zeal of the masses and the cadres was high and production was carried out well.

In the second year, a bumper harvest was scored in grain, with the per-mow yield topping the highest historical level to reach 456 catties. During the great cultural revolution, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type actively sabotaged the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, and many communes and production brigade were affected.

In 1968, some communes and production brigades changed their system and carried out equalitarianism in contravention of Party policy. The socialist enthusiasm of the masses was affected and consequently in 1967, the per-mow yield of grain in the whole hsien fell to 422 catties. By means of investigation and study, the CCP Jungch'eng Hsien Committee realized that policies were the fundamental problem affecting production development. Therefore, committee members decided to use line education as a guideline for the all-round implementation of Party policies.

That Is Putting Marxism in Practice

When the hsien Party committee began to grasp the policy of to each according to his work, some of the people stirred up a storm and said, "The hsien Party committee has turned right." Did it turn right? To get a correct answer, committee members studied the theses of Chairman Mao on the basic line and policies of the Party and went into the various policies for the people's commune laid down by the Party Central. After that, they studied the works of Marx and Lenin, and in reading "Critique of the Gotha Program" again found out that the principle of "From each according to his ability" and "To each according to his work" in the socialist stage was advanced by Marx as early as 90 years ago. They said openly and loudly, "In implementing this policy, we are putting Marxism in practice!" Consequently, they more resolutely implemented the policy of to each according to his work.

However, such an incident took place below. A secretary of the Party committee of one of the communes employed the method of opening "lock" for the implementation of policies. When the hsien Party committee was making arrangements for labor quota control, he opened the "lock" once and permitted the fixing of quotas for the work of slicing sweet potato and shelling corn. When the hsien Party committee said that he was doing too little, he again opened the "lock" another time, and added the job of summer harvesting. Later, when the hsien Party committee pressed him again, he again opened the "lock" a bit. He also said to those below, "Anything I have not opened the 'lock' for, you will act on your own responsibility."

Was it true that the cadres of the commune and production brigades were reluctant to implement policies? The CCP Jungch'eng Hsien Committee did not look at it that way. They were of the opinion that the comrades in the basic level understood the advantage of implementing policies, but the problem was that some of the comrades were still unable to distinguish between the correct and the incorrect line. They were afraid of making Rightist mistakes and dared not implement policies. Therefore the hsien Party committee held study classes, organized the cadres of the communes and production brigades to study and fundamentally raised their policy level.

Comrade Feng Hsiu-tao, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, tutored the cadres of the communes and production brigades in the study of "Critique of the Gotha Program" as well as Chairman Mao's works, discussed at the same time his own views, and helped them to understand that the economic policies of the Party for the countryside were a concrete

manifestation of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and a fundamental problem of maintaining socialist orientation, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and developing production. Implementing the policies of the Party meant implementing the line of the Party as well as putting Marxism in practice. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in negating Policy policies were carrying out false Marxism or revisionism. By means of the study, the secretary who opened the "lock" three times said, "This time on my return, I am going to throw the 'lock' wide open!"

Investigate and Study To Bring Forth Models

After reasoning was carried out and ideas were clarified, the cadres of the communes and production brigades actively demanded to implement policies. However, what should be implemented and how should they be implemented? They demanded to have a model.

By means of discussion, members of the CCP Jungch'eng Hsien Committee were of the opinion that they could not remain making general exhortations but must first produce models. Therefore Comrades Ma Chung-en and Wang Pen-ming, deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee and Liu Ch'ung-yü, a committee member, led some cadres to test points below to sum up experience.

On the question of what concrete policies should be implemented, the hsien Party committee summed up the experience of Wuliu production brigade: i.e., to implement the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round production," and on the basis of the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," implement in an all-round manner such economic policies as equal pay for equal work between men and women, production management, pig raising, and manure accumulating, and planting trees on four sides.

The hsien Party committee also brought forth the model of Hsüanchen commune and proposed, after in-depth line education and raising the awareness of the cadres and masses, to carry out work based on the four following steps.

First, by explaining policies to the masses item by item so that they could understand the concrete substance of each policy and the reason why the policies were so formulated.

Second, by mobilizing the masses to bring to light problems item by item, and to expose and analyze contradictions.

Third, by discussing draft proposals for implementation item by item, with the masses making suggestions and the Party branch pooling the correct views.

Fourth, once a draft proposal was approved, to organize its immediate implementation, completing each item after it had been carried out so as to leave a footprint every step of the way.

In the light of problems below, the CCP Jungch'eng Hsien Committee brought forth these models, and enabled the economic policies of the Party for the countryside to be implemented item by item.

Let the Masses Know the Truth

In the course of policy implementation, the CCP Jungch'eng Hsien Committee always grasps the guideline of class education and mobilizes the masses to criticize the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. On this basis, they direct the masses to discuss the lines of distinction between "to each according to his work" and "putting work points in command," between reasonable reward and "material incentives," between communist spirit and equalitarianism, between production responsibility and "the fixing of output quotas of individual households," and between normal sideline production and the tendency of capitalism.

The commune members of Tashak'ou production brigade, in discussing the demarcation between "to each according to his work" and "putting work points in command" said, "By farming for the revolution, working to the best of one's ability and making qulitative and quantative evaluation based on labor, the thinking of the people becomes more and more progressive and production becomes higher and higher. If work is carried out for work points alone and work points are placed in command, one would be taking the wrong road. If we do not admit the difference and carry out equalitarianism, the zeal of everybody could not be mobilized. This is what the false communist swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type wanted to perpetrate which we definitely should not follow."

When discussing and implementing the policy for tree planting, the masses of Hsianghuan production brigade said, "For the sake of 'be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disaster and do everything for the people,' we should plant trees in all the places that could be planted." In less than a month, the production brigade planted more than 40,000 trees of various types.

By means of implementing policies, a new scene has appeared in grasping revolution, stimulating production, emulating, learning and catching up with the advanced as well as helping the backward and overtaking the advanced. According to statistics in the whole hsien, by September this year, labor attendance rate has raised by 20 percent, labor productivity increased by 30 percent, the production of bristle increased by 34 percent and output aquatic products increased by 49 percent over last year.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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COMMUNE MANAGEMENT

Further Handle Well the Operation and Management of Rural People's Communes

by

Lung Lin (龙霖)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1972)

Simultaneously with the unfolding of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the further proper handling of the rural people's commune in its operation and management is an important task in the current rural struggle-criticism-transformation effort. This takes on great significance in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, consolidation of the collective economy of the people's commune, and development of agricultural production.

(1)

Operation and management is an indispensable part of all social production or the labor-sharing process. In any society, where many individuals labor in cooperation, there is involved an operation-management process. Marx pointed out, "To a greater or lesser degree, all relatively large-scale direct social labor or shared labor calls for command, so as to coordinate individual activities and execute various duties stemming from the movement of the main production system--to be distinguished from the movement of independent organs. "Command" mentioned here means operation and management.

To give full play to the superiority of the people's commune's collective economy "combining big size with communality," simultaneously with the conduct of penetrating ideological and political line education, we must needs further strengthen operation and management and make full and rational use of manpower, material and natural resources. To make full and rational use of labor, we must seriously carry out labor management well, rationally organize labor forces, establish and round out production responsibility systems and make a good job of fixing labor wages. To make full and rational use of production funds, we must seriously do well in financial management, carry out strict financial and accounting systems and commodity safekeeping systems, strengthen business accounting, study economic results and guard against any loss or waste of material and financial resources. To call into full play more and more available agricultural machines, we must establish and reinforce use, maintenance and repair systems. To make full and rational use of land and other natural resources, we must do well in production movement, and, under the guidance of state plans, carry out thoroughly the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development," arrange production items with local needs in mind and formulate technical measures. Facts show that with operation and management work done well and with man's talents tapped to the full and materials and land used to the full, we can give an effective

boost to the over-all development of agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, sidelines, fishing and various other lines.

(2)

The operation and management problem is one of relations between one man and another under a certain system of ownership. The operation-management of the people's commune gives expression to its social production relations. At present, to further handle well the operation-management of the people's commune, we must take the line as the lever, penetratingly criticize the ultra-"Left" thinking spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, do away with interference from the "Left" or the Right and carry out firmly the Party Central Committee's guidelines and policies on the people's commune. Only in this way can we handle properly the relations between one man and another under the socialist system of collective ownership, give full play to the activism of the broad masses of cadres and people and develop agricultural production with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Show respect for a production team's authority and handle properly the relations among the state, the collective and individual commune members:

The system of "three-level ownership with the team taken as a base" practiced by the people's commune at its current stage takes the production team as a fundamental accounting unit. Such a position occupied by the production team decides its access to certain authority over its production management and the distribution of its receipts. With due regard to state plans as a guide, the production team has the power to gear planting plans to local needs in formulating increase-production measures. Under the guidance of the Party's guidelines and policies and with due regard to insure fulfillment of the state-set assignments for the sale of agricultural and subsidiary products, the distribution and handling of products and funds obtained by the production team in its operations are matters best left to the discussion and decision of commune members. To show respect for the production team's authority in a practical way is an important problem about the correct handling of the relations among the state, the collective and the individual in arranging production plans and distributing products at present. Only by respecting a production team's authority can we give better play to the activism and creativity of the broad masses of commune members and develop agricultural production with local needs in mind.

To stress showing respect for a production team's authority does not mean abandonment of leadership over the production team by the commune or the brigade. To realize the state's unified economic plan, the commune or the brigade may make rational readjustments of the plans set for the production team. But in making any readjustment, they could only resort to consultative and not arbitrary methods.

To carry out farmland irrigation projects or other production and construction undertakings on a relatively large scale, the commune or the brigade should organize necessary cooperation between production teams. But in so doing, they

must not only develop the socialist cooperative spirit of mutual help but also adhere to the principle of "working on a voluntary and mutually beneficial basis and seeking exchange of equal values" and cannot freely divert at no cost to themselves a production team's labor forces, means of production and other materials.

To develop the economy of the commune and the brigade as a further stimulation to the economy of the production team, we may, without hampering the expansion of production by the production team, draw on the latter's reserves for some funds after a discussion with commune members and after obtaining their approval. But in developing the economy of the commune and the brigade, we should mainly count on the reserves of enterprises at the commune and brigade levels and cannot adopt an approach that tends to weaken the economy of the production team.

To insure fulfillment of requisition and general purchase assignments involving grain and other agricultural and subsidiary products, the commune and the brigade should, in keeping with state provisions, carry out rational distribution among various production teams and supervise assignment fulfillment by the production teams. They cannot add to the size of an assignment under one pretext or another and must never procure grain in excessive quantities.

"Concerning the problem of distribution, we must take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual simultaneously." "The state must build up a reserve and so must the cooperative but not excessively. We must try every possible means to give peasants a steadily increasing personal income through increased production in normal years."

Adhere to the guideline for the democratic management of communes and handle properly the relations between the cadres and the masses:

Because a people's commune's means of production are collectively owned, the relationship between commune members is one of socialist mutual help and cooperation. Between the cadres and the masses, there can only be the difference in the division of labor. But between commune members, especially between cadres and the masses, some contradictions may also arise. To solve these contradictions, we must first strengthen Party leadership and rely on poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out ideological and political line education. Meanwhile, we must seriously carry out the guideline for the democratic management of communes and adhere to the system of cadre participation in labor and mass participation in management. The cadres at various levels of the commune must firmly foster the mass viewpoint, adhere to the mass line, develop the democratic style and assiduously act as the people's servants. All major matters related to production, livelihood, finance and distribution and matters involving plans and systems must be decided after a discussion by the commune members under the guidance of the Party's guidelines and policies and cannot be dictated by a minority.

Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres can maintain the most widespread, constant and close ties with the masses, acquire

a timely understanding of class relations, mass-related problems and production conditions and a timely discussion with the masses and base problem solution on the mass line. Participation by cadres in collective productive labor shows that our cadres are similarly ordinary laborers and not masters riding on the back of the people. To adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor "helps overcome bureaucratism and guards against revisionism and dogmatism." This is a major matter of a fundamental nature under the socialist system. It is of far-reaching significance.

To adhere to the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his labor" and handle properly the relations between commune members:

In the socialist period, products have still not reached the stage of great abundance. There still exists a difference between workers and peasants, between urban and rural areas, between mental and manual labor. In man's thinking there are still remnants of old ideas. This objectively dictates the distribution of consumer goods in no other way than along the lines of "from each to the best of his ability and to each according to his labor."

While putting proletarian politics in command, we must give rational remuneration according to the quality and quantity of commune members' labor and give people of all ages, male and female, and cadres and commune members equal pay for equal work. More rational is the principle of distribution of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs" but this cannot be realized until the advent of a communist society. If we should now tentatively replace "to each according to his labor" with "to each according to his needs," we would inevitably be promoting equalitarianism. To seek an equal share in all social wealth and eliminate all labor remuneration differences among commune members, the inevitable result would be the dampening of commune members' labor activism and the disruption of productive forces. What follows would be a situation of taking unfair advantage of the fruits of other people's labor. This is not permitted by the Party's policy.

(3)

The proper handling of the operation and management of the people's commune is called for by our adherence to socialism and our bid to triumph over capitalism in the rural two-road struggle. Before collectivization, the rural struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines focused on collectivization or non-collectivization. After collectivization, it found main expression in operation and management work. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type advocated "distribution of land on a household basis" and individual farming at one time, and at another time called for doing away with commodity production and sought equalitarian distribution in wrecking the system of "three-level ownership with the team as the foundation" for the people's commune at its current stage. They also suddenly advocated "consumption and distribution to the last of everything" without any accumulation at one time, and at another time demanded for "the strangling of peasants" in violation

of the principle of "triple-sided attention" to state, collective and individual interests. They spread bourgeois ideas of all kinds in wrecking cooperation and unity among commune members and the masses. They drummed up "material incentives" and magnified differences artificially. But then they followed things up with a negation of rational differences as they promoted equalitarianism. Their criminal aim is associated with a vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and policy and change the socialist nature of the people's commune and seek capitalist restoration in the countryside.

Management also means socialist education: The proper handling of the operation and management of the people's commune is a major matter bearing on thorough implementation of the Party's basic line in the countryside and consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. It is not only of great economic significance but also great political significance.

After the great cultural revolution counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was criticized. But its remnant poison has still not been eliminated. A handful of class enemies unreconciled to their fate of doom always seek to jump out to carry out disruptive and harassment activities. Class struggle and line struggle still remain protracted and complex and will inevitably find expression in operation and management. Regarding the operation and management position, if the proletariat does not occupy it, it will inevitably be occupied by the bourgeoisie.

The key to the proper handling of the operation and management of the people's commune lies in strengthening Party leadership. To put on the agenda the business of operating and managing the people's commune, we must establish organs specially devoted to this job. For all rural cadres, we must promote "redness and expertness." They must not only seriously study revolutionary theory and the Party's relevant guidelines and policies but also learn the business of operation and management and acquire production knowledge. In the mass campaign to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," the broad masses of cadres and people have created a large amount of good experience related to operation and management. We should make a penetrating investigation to get a proper hold of typical examples and sum up and popularize experience. Concerning those production teams who have made a poor job of operation and management, we must render concrete help. First, we must direct proper efforts to ideological and political line education. Meanwhile, we must help them set up and round out operation and management systems and see to their thorough implementation.

Now, the vast rural area is conducting a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign in a penetrating way. This represents a great driving force behind the strengthening of the rural proletarian dictatorship, consolidation of the collective economy and development of agricultural production. Under this very favorable situation, after penetrating and elaborate work is put in, we can surely raise the operation and management of the people's commune to a new level.

* * *

STATE FARMS

Realistically Strengthen Leadership and Run State Agricultural and Livestock Farms Well

- The CCP Huinan Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee teach the workers of state agricultural and livestock farms to maintain a correct orientation, improve business management, and bring into full play the exemplary and promotional role of communes and production teams in production so as to enable the seven state agricultural and livestock farms in the whole hsien to be run better and better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun) By strengthening leadership conscientiously over state agricultural and livestock farms and running them in a proper and realistic manner, the CCP Huinan Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee in Kirin Province have brought into full play the exemplary and promotional role of the agricultural enterprise owned by the whole people in developing production for the people's commune.

Huinan hsien has a total of seven state agricultural and livestock farms. In the four years from 1968 to 1971, these farms cultivated, on the basis of gradually developing agricultural and livestock production, some 2,430,000 catties of fine seed strains, supplied 870 bulls, 109 stud horses, and 31 donkeys as well as 2,240 pigs for breeding purposes for people's communes and production brigades in the countryside. At the same time, they handed in 3,590,000 yuan in profits to the state as their share of contribution toward socialist construction.

During the initial period of the setting up of the Huinan hsien revolutionary committee in 1968, some of the leading members were of the opinion that the state agricultural and livestock farms occupied a comparatively minor position in the agricultural economy of the whole hsien, and whether to grasp it or not was "of no importance to the over-all situation," so they neglected to provide leadership over them. Under such circumstances and following the development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, the contradiction of the inability of state agricultural and livestock farms to cope with the demands of the masses became more marked.

A production team of Chinchuan commune once sent some people to a fine seed farm to exchange for some fine seed. After walking over 130 li, they subsequently could get only 1,000 catties. The commune members said, "It is not easy to get this small amount of seed!" This incident drew the attention of the hsien revolutionary committee, and leading members studied, with reference to reality, Chairman Mao's teaching, "State economy is a leading factor" as well as the relevant general and specific policies of the Party, and realized that whether or not to pay more attention to state agricultural and livestock farms was a question of whether or not to make manifest the leadership role of state economy. Whether the state agricultural and livestock farms were run well or otherwise, and whether it could

play an exemplary and promotional role in developing production for communes and production brigades in the countryside was not "of no importance to the overall situation" but of very great concern to the overall situation of agricultural production in the whole hsien. After understanding was heightened, the hsien revolutionary committee, by adopting realistic measures, strengthened leadership over the state agricultural and livestock farms.

Aside from assigning a deputy vice chairman in charge of the work of agricultural and livestock farms, the leading comrades also periodically investigated and studied work in this direction, laid stress on solving problems of how and what to grasp in state agricultural and livestock farms. In 1970, after the establishment of the CCP Huinan Hsien Committee, leadership was further strengthened over state agricultural and livestock farms, which enabled these seven state farms to be run better and better. Their main experience was:

1. Grasping the line and maintaining the orientation of serving the communes and production brigades.

Before the great cultural revolution, because of the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the state farms of Huinan hsien were unable to bring into full play their exemplary and promotional role for rural communes and production brigades. The cultivation of fine seed by the fine seed farm was quantitatively low, qualitatively poor, and costly, and it was not at all welcomed by the commune masses. The bulls, stallions and boars raised by the livestock farms were only "samples" used for "exhibits" and seldom committed to improving the breed of livestock of the communes and production brigades.

In the light of this condition, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee vigorously grasped the question of line and orientation in running farms. The Party branches of various farms organized the workers to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, displayed in a big way the history of the struggle between the two lines in the farms, carried out in-depth education in ideology and political line with reference to reality, raised the awareness of line struggle of the broad masses of cadres and workers and obtained better results in developing production as well as serving the communes and production brigades.

The livestock stud farms changed their method of waiting for people to bring their livestock to their doors for stud service, and voluntarily led their stud animal to the production teams to provide servicing, as well as supplied fine stud animal for the communes and production brigades. For the past several years, the supply of boars by them to communes and production brigades increased by 3.1 times and the increase of bulls by 4.2 times more than before the great cultural revolution.

2. Grasping the cadres and raising the awareness of line struggle of the leading bodies. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined," the CCP Huinan

Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee vigorously grasped the building of leading bodies for agricultural and livestock farms. In the light of the problem that the awareness of continuing the revolution among some of the leading bodies of various farms was not high, they held in succession study classes for the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the various farms, and in conjunction with the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and the "one-strike, three-opposing" movement in the farms, organized them to study the basic line of the Party, developed repudiate-revisionism and rectification, and enabled everybody to raise their awareness of continuing the revolution as well as their consciousness of running agricultural and livestock farms well in accordance with the general and specific policies of the Party.

3. Grasping enterprise management and running the farms on frugality and thrift. Their methods are: By conscientiously implementing the economic policies of the Party, and further mobilizing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers. By maintaining the system of cadres participation in collective productive labor and reducing non-productive personnel. By cutting down on non-productive expenditures and devising means to lower production cost. By strengthening business management and setting up effective rules and regulations for production management, financial management and labor management.

For the past several years, because of the strengthening of leadership by the CCP Huinan Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee over state agricultural and livestock farms, they have enabled the situation of revolution and production in these farms to become better and better.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

China Makes New Achievements in Agricultural Science and Technology

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, October 16, 1972) China's vast countryside conscientiously implements the "8-point charter" for agriculture and pushes forward the extensive and deep-going unfolding of mass activities of agricultural scientific experiments. New achievements have emerged in an unending stream, and the popularization of these new achievements is gaining speed continuously. According to incomplete statistics, since the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 300 items of comparatively important new achievements in science and technology have been made in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupation and fishery throughout the country.

The widespread development of the mass experiments on agricultural science and the successes in experiments of various kinds of agricultural science and technology in various localities and the universal popularization of these successful experiments have played an active role in promoting the development of China's agricultural production and consolidating her collective economy. Selected and bred in wheat producing areas, the various fine strains of wheat which resists rust disease and gives high yield plays an important role in controlling stripe rust and securing high yield and stable yield of wheat. The fine strains of paddy with short stalk and giving high yield which are selected and bred in paddy-growing areas in South China have effectively solved the problem of lodging caused by close planting, excessive application of manure and by typhoons. Various localities have achieved universal success in the widespread scientific experiments on the breeding of such species of maize and sorghum as natural hybridization and by male sterilization groups and on the utilization of heterosis, thereby changing the outlook of low grain yield in some areas.

Many localities actively study the use of atomic energy in agriculture and have made new achievements. According to preliminary statistics, in 29 units in 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, new fine strains of some 40 farm crops have been bred by means of radiation and are universally adopted in production. The relevant departments have made successes in the scientific research on the application of radiation of fast neutron to eggs of tussah silkworms, effectively increasing the output of tussah silk. In the past few years, China has also widely carried out the work of scientific research on the use of microorganisms in agriculture. The "5406" bacterial fertilizer which is useful in preventing plant disease, promoting plant growth and increasing soil fertilizer has already been produced and used in many localities. Highly effective bacterial insecticides which cause no harm to human beings and are safe for use have also been produced successfully one after another through experiment. For instance, "Lu-pao No. 1," a bacterial herbicide, is very effective in preventing dodder which is harmful to soybean.

In the light of their natural conditions, various localities have created various kinds of farming systems and farming techniques which bring forth many high-yield crops in one year. The development of the system of three crops in one year in the Yangtze basin, the system of two crops a year in North China and the system of intercropping by various forms has greatly increased the multiple cropping index, resulting in a fast increase in the output of grain and economical crops. Achievements in scientific research have also emerged in an endless stream in various spheres, such as forestry, animal husbandry and aquatic production, in the past few years.

In the past few years, China has also scored positive results in experimenting and drawing on the advanced new achievements in agricultural science and technology in foreign countries. A group of fine crops of foreign countries have blossomed and borne fruit in our country. Bred elaborately by the Chinese forestry workers and technicians with the help by Albanian experts, the saplings of oil olive, a kind of oil-bearing trees which Albanian gave China as a present, have grown up soundly, blossomed and borne fruit in 12 provinces and regions such as Yunnan, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Hunan. At present, China is quickening multiplication of this tree by such methods as grafting, cutting of tender branches, and pressing the twigs into the soil.

While carrying out activities of agricultural scientific experiments, many localities pay attention not only to the research on agricultural science and technology but also to the propagation of new achievements. Recently, many localities have reinforced and strengthened such technical extension organizations as fine strain propagation farms, agricultural and forestry technical extension stations, animal husbandry and veterinary stations, and seed stations, and actively carried out the work in these organizations. Many advanced areas and units arouse the masses by using the points to set the area in motion, learning experience from other localities, holding exhibitions and calling meetings to exchange experience, thereby quickening the speed of propagation of the advanced scientific and technical achievements.

The experience of Tachai brigade in doing scientific farming has been propagated in Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, and the experience of Sanchiaots'un brigade in growing crops by intercropping popularized in Chengting hsien, Hopei Province, and excellent results have been achieved. The scientific research units in various localities change their former conditions of paying one-sided attention to research and neglecting popularization of achievements, and actively discuss with the masses to solve the problems which crop up in the course of popularizing the achievements. The cadres and the masses of many localities perseveringly carry out experiment, demonstration and popularization one after another, so that the work of popularization produces positive results.

Because various localities actively grasp the work of popularization and vigorously carry out the mass movement, many new achievements in agricultural science and technology have been popularized rather quickly and play a big role in increasing production, and some of them have developed in the course of popularization.

Stripe rust is one of the major diseases afflicting the wheat in China. Thanks to the close attention paid by various localities to popularizing the fine strains of wheat which resist rust and lodging and give high yields, China now can basically control the danger brought by stripe rust to wheat. The new technique of transplanting paddy seedlings with soil attached to the roots which was created by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yungk'ang and Chinyun hsien in Chekiang Province has been popularized actively in various localities in the past years and has also been further improved after being popularized. At present, the paddy producing areas in more than ten provinces, municipalities and regions in the whole country have popularized this technique in the light of local conditions and also have improved this technique continuously.

For the purpose of quickly popularizing the techniques of artificial breeding of the four major varieties of domestic fish, namely, black carp, grass carp, silver carp and big-head carp, many scientific and technical workers get together with the cadres and the masses to make experiments repeatedly in the light of the local conditions in the frigid areas in the northwest and southwest parts of China and in areas of high latitudes in Northeast China. They sum up some methods, which have been found effective in practice, of breeding fish, making the female fish lay eggs by exciting its sexual heat, and hatching the fish eggs, and actively popularize these methods. At present, most of the provinces, municipalities and districts throughout the country can multiply the fish fry by artificial methods and have bred large quantities of fresh-water fish.

Taking the line as the key link, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of various localities criticize revisionism, rectify style of work, arouse the masses to criticize the interference from the "Left" and the Right during the activities of agricultural scientific experiments, conscientiously sum up the experience of developing the agricultural science and technology in the light of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and further strengthen the Party's leadership over scientific and technical work in agriculture.

Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions draw up plans of scientific research, reinforce and strengthen the scientific research organizations, agricultural institutions and technical extension organizations, actively train technical backbones for the communes and brigades, and make a success of building special scientific and technical forces. Many localities have set up scientific experimental organizations comprising poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and scientific and technical personnel, initially forming a network of scientific experiments covering the four levels of the hsien, the commune, the brigade and the production team, and carry out the "three-in-one combination" mass movement with better results.

As a result of the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals in various localities, the socialist enthusiasm of the agricultural

scientists and technicians is exploited to a further extent and they are playing an ever more prominent role in agricultural scientific experiments. Most of the agricultural scientific research units and agricultural institutions adopt various means to link themselves with the masses and with reality. A new situation of combination between special research and mass movement begins to take shape.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Helps Tientsin Textile Workers

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 20, 1972)

persistent study of chairman mao's philosophic works has helped workers of the tientsin no. 2 woolen mill make continuous progress in production.

enthusiasm for the study is so high among the 1,800 workers of the mill that they have set up more than 120 philosophy study groups.

they started studying in 1958 when they redoubled their efforts to increase production in accordance with the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". as contradictions cropped up, they found it necessary to find a correct approach to solving them.

veteran worker li chang-mao and then many other workers sought help in chairman mao's "on contradiction" and "on practice". through the study they came to understand that "contradiction exists universally" and that the task of revolutionaries is to recognize a contradiction, resolve it and accelerate the transformation of things in the interests of the revolution.

by applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking to their work, they have cleared one hurdle after another and made big headway.

cheng hsiu-chen, a woman worker with 30 years of experience, said: "when we first increased the speed of our spinning frames, i couldn't cope. i didn't know why. then i studied chairman mao's works. i learned that things develop constantly and the trouble with me was that i was complacent about past success." this marked a new start in her advance. she learned modestly from other workers and found how to deal with the laws governing high-speed operation. thus she improved the quality of worsted yarn.

the viewpoint that practice is primary in acquiring knowledge has helped the workers understand things as they are and therefore become better able to change them. through practice they have remodelled out-dated looms into jet looms and improved more than 70 other machines.

three-in-one investigation teams, consisting of cadres, workers and technicians, frequently go to factories, villages and shops to canvass users' opinions and find

out their needs. this has helped the mill improve quality and increase the variety of products.

while changing the objective world, the workers have also changed their subjective world and revolutionized their thinking through the study of chairman mao's philosophic works. li chang-mao, now a member of the tientsin municipal party committee, continues to take part in physical labour and keeps in close contact with the masses.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC MEET

China's 1972 National Athletic Meet Held in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 20, 1972)

china's week-long 1972 national athletic meet, the first of its kind since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, closed here on october 18.

in all, 1,258 men and women athletes from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the chinese people's liberation army and the peking physical culture institute took part. they are of more than a dozen nationalities, including han, mongolian, hui, tibetan, korean and uighur. among them were such noted athletes as chen chia-chuan, yu wei-li, wu fu-shan and hsiao chieh-ping as well as a large number of up-and-coming athletes.

one national record was broken by a veteran athlete and a number of national records were bettered by junior athletes.

hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the opening and closing ceremonies.

many good results were achieved in the more than 30 events for men, women, boys and girls. yu wei-li of szechwan covered the men's 100-metre sprint in 10.1 seconds. in the 400-metre race, he clocked 47.3 seconds, breaking the national record of 47.8 seconds he set in 1970.

more than half of the entrants were junior athletes. seventy junior athletes and 15 relay race teams set 23 new national records in the junior events. maimaiti of

uighur nationality from sinkiang broke three national records in the boys' 100, 200 and 400 metres races.

"friendship first, competition second" was the motto of the meet. the athletes helped and learned from one another. china's leading high jumper ni chih-chin painstakingly coached the entrants for the men's and women's high jump events though he himself did not take part in the competition because of illness. the shensi team, which averaged 17 years of age, broke 13 provincial records.

the six team winners at the meet were peking, shantung, liaoning, hopei, kwangtung and shanghai.

OIL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Oilfield Workers Increase Production Through Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 21, 1972)

in the spirit of arduous struggle in their daily work, cadres and workers of the shihyukou field in northwest china's yumen oilfield have achieved an annual oil output double that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. output in the first eight months of this year accounts for 73 per cent of the 1972 quota.

the oilfield is located in the northern foothills of the chilien mountains and below it is a desert. when the workers first arrived at the beginning of 1955, shihyukou was blanketed by snow. there was no housing, and the workers began to dig cave-dwellings on the hillsides. after surmounting many difficulties, they succeeded in boring a number of oil wells in the desert. the shihyukou workers were commended for their achievements.

though working conditions have improved greatly over the years, the workers, not content with the achievements made, continue to do their work in the spirit of hard struggle. members of the oilfield's party committee set an example with their own conduct. they always work among the workers, living with them and having their meals with the rank and file workers. when a large number of wells were bored in 1970, there were not enough steel pipes to go around. members of the party committee led the workers in collecting discarded tubes from a nearby oilfield. they retrieved 8,000 metres of pipes in two months of hard work.

old equipment was renovated and put to use, and scrap was fully utilized in the effort to raise production.

as the need for more steam arose with the boring of many new wells, the boiler workers experimented and succeeded in achieving a 100 per cent rise in steam output by installing extra tubes in the boilers. employing methods of their own devising, the fitters built ten oil storage tanks. no fewer than fifty sets of machinery have been built or improved by the workers since last year. this saved the state more than one million yuan in capital outlay.

the party committee often runs study classes to educate young people in carrying forward the party's tradition of hard struggle. during festivals, veteran workers take the young workers to a nearby cave which is mute witness of the miserable pre-liberation life of the yumen oil workers. all this has helped the new workers mature politically.

a discarded well often oozed out oil. led by veteran workers, the young workers collected the oil and have already recovered 375 tons in the past few years.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Veterinary Success by Lanchow Institute

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 21, 1972)

lanchow veterinary research institute in kansu, a research centre in china for diseases of poultry and domestic animal, has completed a number of research subjects begun a few years ago.

it has produced a low-cost, easily preserved vaccine for pleuro pneumonia of cattle which gives two-year immunity. treatment of gastrectasis and intestinal obstruction in horses and mules by combining traditional chinese and modern medicine gives a 95 per cent success rate.

the institute had done a great deal in studying traditional veterinary medicine before the great proletarian cultural revolution. however, the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his company divorced their research from production. since the cultural revolution the institute, under the leadership of the communist party organization, has criticized this line and sent 300 research workers in groups to set up 30 centres for specialized research closely linked with production and for multi-purpose experiments in rural or stock breeding areas in kansu, sinkiang, heilungkiang, kwangtung and other parts of the country. the experiments were conducted with peasants and herdsmen.

an acute fatal pneumonia of baby chicks caused by molds used to be rampant in northeast and east china. with the help of the peasants, the research workers made extensive and intensive investigations to determine the causes and developed easy and effective prevention measures. they raised the survival rate by 20 to 50 per cent.

to cure the mule and horse of the disease of the limbs, the research workers of this institute went to kansu, hopei and shansi to learn from local veterinarians. they succeeded in devising methods of manipulation and locating new acupuncture points.

at the same time, they helped the communes and production brigades to set up or strengthen veterinary stations. they have compiled and published popular readings as "handbook for veterinarians" and "treatment of gastrectasis and intestinal obstruction in horses and mules".

HIGHWAYS

Northwest China Mountain Area Builds Road Network

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 21, 1972)

the liupan mountains area in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region has built a road network linking all the counties and 95 per cent of the people's communes with yinchuan, capital of the region, and lanchow, capital of kansu province.

this more than 30,000-square kilometre area had very poor communications before liberation. people in remote chingyuan county, for example, could not get salt and kerosene before liberation.

the people of hui and han nationalities began to build roads and bridges after liberation. in the great leap forward year of 1958, the huis and hans in chingyuan county built a road that links the county with neighbouring ones.

the local party organizations led the people in building a 29-kilometre-long road that links tanshan with the main communication route of the regional capital. coal deposits in tanshan, which were untouched before liberation, are now being worked, providing coal for four neighbouring counties. the roadbuilders had a hard job as the highway zig-zags among mountains. the workers and technicians blasted mountain slopes and completed the road in only four months.

the great proletarian cultural revolution spurred the enthusiasm of the people. over the past years, they have repaired and built more than 20 bridges of various sizes and more than 60 culverts. many steep slopes have been graded. road maintenance workers have kept the highways in good order and flanked eight main ones with trees. many paths traversed by chairman mao and the workers' and peasants' red army he led during the long march in 1935 have been transformed into roads.

WILD LIFE

China's Progress in Hunting, Wild Life Preservation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

a prolific hunting season has enabled chinghai, kansu, shensi and shansi provinces of china to purchase 282 per cent more wild animals since last winter than in the same 1971 period.

the state agencies in these four provinces in northwest and north china have also purchased 188 per cent more wild birds from local full-time and part-time huntsmen during the same period.

in the first half of this year, inner mongolia, yunnan, heilungkiang and 17 other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in various parts of china purchased 55 per cent more animal hides than in the same 1971 period.

as a result, there are more pelts and hides, table delicacies and medicine for the people, more rare animals for zoological gardens and greater income for people's communes, huntsmen and peasants. the elimination of some harmful animals is beneficial to farm production.

the party organizations at various levels strengthened leadership over hunting last winter and this spring. teams were organized to investigate wild life resources and map out local hunting plans.

measures were taken at the same time to preserve wild life. hunting of rare animals was forbidden. enclosures were prepared to keep animals of economic value in semi-captivity. gardens were built for breeding of deer, musk-deer, sable and other valuable animals. experiments have proved successful to extract musk periodically from live musk-deers.

MOUNTAIN RESOURCES

Northwest China Province Makes Use of Mountain Resources

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 20, 1972)

northwest china's shensi province has made persistent efforts over the past few years to make better and fuller use of the natural resources in the chinling mountains. last year the total value of native products sold to the state by the mountain dwellers hit an all time high. the trend is picking up speed this year with the total value for january-june 20 per cent over the same period of last year. over 250 are new varieties, accounting for one fourth of the traditional products.

one of china's famous mountain ranges, the chinling extends over 400 kilometres in the south of the province and is a supplier of mountain products. traditional products number more than 1,000. these included oil, starch and fibre from various wild plants, raw materials for the chemical industry, bamboo, wood, medicinal herbs and non-staple foodstuffs.

in carrying out the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", leading members of county revolutionary committees visited the communes and production brigades and helped the peasants work out a diversified economy plan without impairing grain production.

tsoshui county in the central part of the mountain range is a pace setter. the county authorities made surveys and investigations to become familiar with the land features of different locations. bearing in minds the country's needs, they divided the whole county area into many side-production units which concentrated either on bamboo, rattan and vine weaving, or livestock and poultry raising, or medicinal herb and non-staple food crop growing. a 30-man work team was sent in to give advice. since 1971 tsoshui has developed more than 70 new varieties of products in these fields.

commercial departments in the chinling region also helped. they made purchasing contracts with the communes and brigades to timely market the mountain products.

all this has strengthened the collective economy and provided considerable funds for agriculture. with this money, shangnan county has bought nearly 2,000 farm machines and put up 200 electric pumping stations, water turbine pumping stations and small electric power stations. every production brigade in the county has bought more farm machines.

bank savings have increased with the increased income of the mountain dwellers. incomplete statistics show the 1971 savings were 20 per cent above 1970, and the 1972 january-june figure was 30 per cent above the same period of 1971.

WATER CONSERVANCY

More Water Conservancy Projects in South China Area

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 20, 1972)

the foshan administrative region in south china's kwangchow province has added 23,200 hectares of farmland that give high and stable yield irrespective of drought or excessive rain. this is the result of large-scale water conservancy work undertaken in the region since the beginning of last year.

this famous producer of rice and industrial crops scored the highest record in per-unit and total grain output last year and had a good harvest of sugar-cane, fresh-water fish and silk cocoons. the region expanded the sugar-cane area by 7,800 hectares this year according to the state plan. the total output of the spring harvest and early rice this year was above the corresponding 1971 period though rice acreage decreased for more sugar-cane.

the foshan administrative region comprises 14 counties and municipalities in the estuary of the hsichiang and peichiang rivers. most of the counties and people's communes are situated in the pearl river delta which has a mild climate and fertile soil, favourable for growing rice, sugar-cane and fruit, for rearing silkworms and breeding fish.

the people in the region have completed a dozen big projects since liberation, which protect the area from tides and floods and helped increase the irrigation capacity. they have built an electricity network with state help and mechanized drainage and irrigation in many counties. per-hectare grain output averaged 6 tons in 1965, topping the target for such areas set in the national programme for agricultural development.

more than half of the land in the region is alluvial deposits. this low-lying area was often hit by tides and floods, and output was unstable. leading members of the administrative regional party committee went to

work with the peasants in the most difficult areas last year to dredge rivers, lower the water-table and improve soil. this has bettered the drainage and irrigation system in this sandy area.

at the same time the communes built 95 small hydro-electric power stations last year and in the first half of this year. these have a total generating capacity of 15,500 kilowatts, 1.5 times the region's total in 1970.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Delegation of Afgahnistan-China Friendship Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, and the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association he is leading.

attending the banquet were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife and diplomatic officials of the afghan embassy here.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang yu-ching, yang kung-su, li chuan-chung, yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, wang chien-kung and tuan chien-chun.

in their speeches, both kuang jen-nung and sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi expressed the hope that the friendly relations between china and afghanistan and the friendship between the people of the two countries would be constantly consolidated and developed.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of People's Bank of China Concludes Visit in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 19, 1972)

the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its vice-president chiao pei-hsin left here today for romania after concluding its friendly visit in albania.

among those seeing the chinese delegation off at the airport were zeqir lika, general director of the state bank of albania, and simo milo, president of the agricultural bank and deputy general director of the state bank of albania.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

the state bank of albania gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday.

during its stay in albania, the chinese delegation visited tirana, kruja, durres, korca and shkodra districts, acquainted itself with the achievements of albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as albania's experience in banking. the delegation was accorded warm welcome and reception by the albanian people everywhere it went.

Albanian Basketball Teams Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

the albanian national men's and women's basketball teams led by besim fagu wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations, including li ching-chuan, wang to, sung chung, mou tso-yun and liu kuang-ya, and basketball coaches and players.

present at the airport were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and counsellor of the albanian embassy jovan andoni.

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

a chinese youth delegation led by lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee, left here by air this afternoon to attend the sixth congress of the union of working youth of albania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of organizations concerned mao pao-chung, chang chuan-chung and chu liang.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present.

Chinese PLA Study Group Back in Peking from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

the study group of the chinese people's liberation army returned to peking by air at noon today after a friendly visit to albania.

leader of the group is wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and deputy leaders are li kuang-hsiang, deputy director of the propaganda department of the p.l.a. general political department, and hsiao chien-ping, deputy commander of the artillery of the p.l.a. peking units.

among those greeting the group at the airport were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and leading members of other departments wang yi, wang ti-kang, yeh tsao, huang teng-pao and chu kai-yin.

present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and diplomatic official of the albanian embassy.

on its departure from tirana on october 16, the group was seen off at the airport by ranman parllaku, deputy chief of general staff, and i. prifti, deputy director of the political department, of the albanian people's army, stenjo spasse, vice-president of the albania-china friendship association, and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua, and hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor, and ting shan, military attache, of the chinese embassy in tirana, were also present.

when the chinese comrades arrived at the airport, the band struck up and the people's army fighters who had gethered there held high the portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, waved the national flags of albania and china and shouted "enver--mao tsetung exclamation" "people's china exclamation" "friendship is the guarantee exclamation" and other slogans. the group was presented bouquets by cadets of an albanian military school.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Huang Hua Fetes Argentine Representatives to UN and Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 20, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, gave a dinner here yesterday in honor of calos ortiz de rozas, permanent representative, julio c. carasales, deputy permanent representative, of argentina to the u.n., and eduardo bradley, the first argentine ambassador to china.

present at the dinner were chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, and chen chu, deputy permanent representative of china to the u.n.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Scientists' Delegation in Britain

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 19, 1972)

pei shih-chang, head, and some members of the chinese scientists' delegation visited cambridge yesterday and today.

sir alan hodgkin, president of the royal society of britain, gave a dinner this evening for the chinese delegation at the trinity college in cambridge. present were some distinguished british scientists and professors.

on october 12 and 13, pei shih-chang and some members of the delegation visited edinburgh where they received a friendly reception and welcome. sir maurice yonge, president of the royal society of edinburgh, gave a dinner for the delegation on the evening of october 13. dr. r.a. smith, principal and vice-chancellor of the edinburgh university and some scientists were present.

the delegation also visited some colleges and science research institutes in oxford and manchester from october 14 to 16.

during their visits, the chinese scientists' delegation had discussions and conversations with british scientists over various academic issues.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ministry of Construction Fetes Chinese Bridge Construction Survey Team

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 20, 1972)

u htin gyaw, deputy minister of construction of burma, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese bridge construction survey team.

present on the occasion were u hla hpone, deputy minister for foreign affairs, u ye gaung, deputy minister for agriculture and forest, lt. colonel maung cho, deputy minister for industry, and other officials of the departments concerned of the burmese government.

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

New Canadian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

charles john small, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of canada to the people's republic of china, arrived here by train today.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Badminton Delegation Back in Peking After Visit to Sri Lanka and Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

the chinese badminton delegation led by chang hsiu-lung, leader, and lu ming-jung, deputy leader, returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to the republic of sri lanka and the kingdom of nepal.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan, wang to, mou tso-yun, kuo lei and chi yu-hua, as well as chinese badminton coaches and players.

present was sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

CHINA AND CONGO

China, Congo Sign Economic, Technical Cooperation Agreement

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 19, 1972)

an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of the congo was signed here this morning.

the agreement was signed by fang yi, leader of the chinese government friendship delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and justin lekoundzou, congolese minister of industry, mines and tourism, on behalf of their own governments.

present at the signing ceremony were dieudonne manu-mahoungou, congolese minister of commerce, andre moutou, general commissioner of planning, and other high-ranking officials.

wang yu-tien, deputy leader of the chinese government friendship delegation and chinese ambassador to the congo, and other members of the delegation were also present on the occasion.

Congolese President Receives Chinese Government Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 19, 1972)

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, received here today the chinese government friendship delegation with fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries as leader and wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the congo, deputy leader.

president ngouabi had a cordial and friendly talk with fang yi, wang yu-tien and other members of the delegation.

accompanied by congolese minister of commerce dieudonne manu-mahoungou, the chinese government friendship delegation visited pointe-noire, the second biggest city of the congo, and jacob from october 14 to 16, and was welcomed by the local officials and people.

Head of Chinese Government Friendship Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 20, 1972)

fang yi, head of the visiting chinese government friendship delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening.

present at the reception were justin lekoundzou, congolese minister of industry, mine and tourism; henri lopez, minister of foreign affairs; louis sylvain goma, minister of public works, transports and civil aviation; dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs; dieudonne manu-mahoungou, minister of commerce; christophe moukoueke, minister of primary and middle education; and other congolese officials.

minister fang yi and minister lekoundzou made speeches at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

minister fang yi expressed heartfelt thanks to the congolese government and people for their warm welcome and cordial reception. he said that during the visit in the congo, "we have seen that the industrious congolese people have continuously scored new achievements in building their country. in particular, we have seen the heroic spirit displayed by the congolese people in their struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty." minister fang yi pointed out: "we are firmly convinced that with the concern of the leaders of our two countries and the common efforts of our two governments, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will yield more fruitful results."

in his speech, minister lekoundzou expressed satisfaction with the positive results in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the congo and china.

he said: "we are of one mind with the victorious chinese people. under the leadership of the prestigious chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have constantly stood in the forefront of the international anti-imperialist front for liberation, sovereignty, complete independence and prosperity of the oppressed and enslaved peoples in asia, africa, the middle east and latin america." he asked the delegation to convey the revolutionary salute of the congolese government and people to the chinese government and people.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Doctors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

dr. emile henri jacques niboyet, president of the confederation of french acupunctures and acupuncture societies, and doctors pierre regard, henri jarricot and jean-paul jobin flew in here today for a visit at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles kao chin-o, huang sheng-jen, hsin fu-lu, ho pu-jen and wang teh-shen.

fernand cornil, cultural attache of the french embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 19, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to italy on the invitation of the italian government.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were luigi giglia, undersecretary of the ministry of transport and civil aviation, felice santini, head of the italian aviation delegation, bruno velani, president of the italian aviation company, and dino puccioni, councillor of the economic department of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was also at the airport.

Italian Industrial Exhibition Group Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

members of the italian industrial exhibition group headed by pasquale jemma this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

attending were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and italian embassy officials.

the italian friends were accompanied by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and other departments, including li chuan, wang chih-fan, chu chuan-hsien, wang kuo-hsien, kang chih-wei and kung fan-cheng.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met with aiichiro fujiyama, liberal-democratic member of the diet, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and former minister for foreign affairs, and his assistants tamotsu yamamoto and toyohiko shimbori. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, chou pin, chao chung-hsin and yeh chi-yung.

Kuo Mo-jo and Wife Meet Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with aiichiro fujiyama, liberal-democratic member of the diet, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and former minister for foreign affairs, and his assistants tamotsu yamamoto and toyohiko shimbori.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations, including sun ping-hua and chin su-cheng.

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

a delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the association, as its leader, and akiyasu todo as its deputy leader, arrived here by air this evening. it has come at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the host organization, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, sung chung, li teh-lun, hsieh fang, li hsi-fan, hsing jen-hsien, li fu-teh, chin li and wang hsiao-hsien.

also present was hajime miyoshi, permanent director and secretary general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), who is now in peking.

Japanese Cultural Exchange Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the association, as its leader, and akiyasu todo as its deputy leader.

present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, and leading members of organizations concerned chao pu-chu, wang yeh-chiu, chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin lin, sung chung, ching pu-chun, li teh-lun, tu chin-fang, hsieh fang, li hsi-fan, hsing jen-hsien, li meng-ching, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi and wang hsiao-hsien.

liao cheng-chih and torao miyagawa spoke at the banquet in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

liao cheng-chih thanked the delegation for once again bringing to china the japanese people's profound friendship for the chinese people. he said: the normalization of relations between china and japan, which was long cherished by the two peoples, has opened a new page in the annals of sino-japanese relations. the friendly contacts between the two peoples have entered a new stage. we believe that through the joint efforts by the two peoples, china-japan cultural exchange will certainly bear still brighter blossoms and richer fruit.

torao miyagawa said: the normalization of japan-china relations will further promote the eternal friendship and unity of our two peoples. the aim of our current visit is to conduct cultural exchanges between the japanese and chinese peoples on a still broader scale and strengthen and consolidate the friendly relations between the two peoples in this new situation.

Japanese Friend Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

he was welcomed at the airport by wang wen-tin, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other departments.

also present were kajiro yamada, yoshikiyo hyodo and hiroaki kitamura, japanese friends in peking.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Acting Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 19, 1972)

kuwait, october 19, 1972 (hsinhua) -- shaikh saad abdullah al salem, acting prime minister of the state of kuwait, received sun sheng-wei, chinese ambassador to kuwait, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him here yesterday morning.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse gave a reception on the evening of october 17 on the eve of the departure of the leader and some members of the chinese economic and technical survey team.

seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, attended the reception.

also present were c.a. leckning, minister for employment, and other high-ranking officials of mauritius, and representatives of overseas chinese. the other members of the chinese team were also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chen Chieh, Chang Wen-pi, Tu Hsing-yuan Meet Mexican Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and chen chieh, and minister and vice-minister of water conservancy and power chang wen-pi and tu hsing-yuan, this afternoon met carlos torres manzo, secretary for industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, and his wife, and mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and his wife, and other members of the mexican economic mission and their wives, including representatives from the foreign affairs, trade, finance and banking departments, workers and peasants organizations, industrial and commercial enterprises.

the television group of the mexican department of radio diffusion led by hector gonzalez de la barrera was present at the meeting.

premier chou en-lai and others were photographed together with the mexican friends and had a hearty and friendly conversation with them.

members of the economic mission present at the conversation were: francisco alcala quintero, director general of the national bank of foreign trade; julio faesler, director general of the mexican institute of foreign trade; mario espinosa de los reyes, departmental chief director under the ministry of foreign affairs; hector hernandez c., director general of a department in the ministry of finance and public credit; jose gomez gordoa, director general of the bank of mexico; felipe galvan, representative of the national confederation of peasants; joaquin gamboa pascoe, representative of the congress of labour; angel barraza y del toro, director general of public relations in the ministry of industry and commerce; miguel m. blasquez, president of the confederation of national chambers of commerce; carlos yarza ochoa, vice-president of the confederation of chambers of industries; rafael garcia de alba, vice-president of the national chamber of processing industry; ernesto amtmann obregon, president of the national association of importers and exporters; and jose mendoza fernandez, director general of the industrial construction bureau.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife were present.

leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned present on the occasion were chen teh-ho, sun so-chang, lu ping, li chuan, chu chuan-hsieh, chuang pu-sheng, li shu-teh, chang hsing-chiao, sun kuo-lu, huang shih-kang, liu ching-yen, wang yu-chin and wang ke-min.

Mexican Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Mexican Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife gave a reception at the mexican embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the mexican economic delegation.

present were carlos torres manzo, minister of industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, and his wife; leandro rovirosa wade, minister of water resources, and his wife; and other members of the visiting delegation.

among the guests were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chang wen-pi and tu hsing-yuan, minister and vice-minister of water conservancy and power; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other departments.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

members of the diplomatic corps were present.

Chinese Minister Gives Banquet for Mexican Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

chang wen-pi, minister of water conservancy and power, gave a banquet here at lunch hour today in honour of carlos torres manzo, minister of industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, and his wife; leandro rovirosa wade, minister of water resources, and his wife; and the other members of the mexican economic delegation.

attending were eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, and his wife, and mexican embassy officials.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of departments concerned.

speaking at the banquet, chang wen-pi and leandro rovirosa wade expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and mexico would be constantly strengthened.

in the company of tu hsing-yuan, carlos torres manzo and his wife, leandro rovirosa wade and his wife, and the other distinguished mexican guests this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

Mexican Secretary for Industry and Commerce Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

mexican secretary for industry and commerce carlos torres manzo gave a banquet here today on the occasion of the visit to china of the mexican economic mission.

attending the banquet were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister, of foreign trade; chang wen-pi, minister, and tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister, of water conservancy and power; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang lei, chen teh-ho, tu yung-hsi, sun so-chang, chu chien-pai, li chuan, lu ping, yuan tzu-chun, wang ching-hung, shih jui-chu, yen chia-hua, wang chuan-pin, chang kung-chen, lin chi-hsin, yang yang, chu chuan-hsien, chuang pu-sheng and chang hsing-chiao.

present were wife of secretary carlos torres manzo, mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and his wife, and other members of the mexican economic mission.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife and officials of the mexican embassy here were also present.

carlos torres manzo expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality of the chinese people. he said: "we feel we live in the midst of our intimate friends here in peking." "our mission will leave behind in peking

the cordial friendship of the mexican government and people, and bring home the inspiring impression of the economic and social progress made by the industrious chinese people."

pai hsiang-kuo said: "the constant development and consolidation of the friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples, forged in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, not only conform to the interests and desire of the two peoples but are also conducive to the common cause of unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples against imperialism. china, like mexico, is a developing country. we must learn from the mexican people and other peoples of the world." he asked the mission to convey to the mexican people the best regards of the chinese people.

present at the banquet were diplomatic envoys to china of cuba, chile and peru.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Leader of Norwegian Trade Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

gunnar rogstad, leader of the norwegian trade delegation to china and president of the export council of norway, arrived in peking by air today. present at the airport to meet him were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and per ravne, norwegian ambassador to china.

Chinese Economic-Trade Exhibition Opens in Oslo

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 20, 1972)

an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened in oslo today, according to a report from that city.

present at the opening ceremony were over 300 people including minister of commerce and shipping of the kingdom of norway hallvard eika, secretary-general of the ministry of commerce and shipping kristian brinch, director of the prime minister's office andreas andersen and responsible officials concerned of the norwegian ministry of foreign

affairs and ministry of commerce and shipping. also present were prominent personages from different walks of life in norway and foreign diplomatic envoys in oslo.

speaking at the opening ceremony, li yung-ting, head of the chinese delegation to the exhibition, expressed his belief that the current exhibition would certainly further promote the friendship between the chinese and norwegian peoples and help develop the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

in a reply speech, minister eika said that the norwegian people were following with great interest the tremendous undertakings in which the chinese people were engaged in the economic and social fields, and that the norwegian people regarded the chinese exhibition as an important link in the chain of friendly relations and cooperation between norway and china.

minister eika cut the ribbon for the opening of the exhibition. he and other distinguished guests, accompanied by chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng and head of the chinese exhibition delegation li yung-ting, then made rounds of the exhibition. a reception was held in the exhibition hall by the chinese ambassador.

the chinese exhibition, the first of its kind held in norway, covers a floor space of 1,500 square metres. products of agriculture and light and heavy industries are on display.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Pakistan Secretary of Foreign Ministry

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 19, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met with iftikhar alp, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of pakistan, in new york today.

present also on the occasion were iqbal ahmad akhund, vice-chairman, agha shahi, representative, of the pakistan delegation to the u.n. general assembly, and chen chu, representative of the chinese delegation.

the two sides had a friendly conversation.

Pakistan Navy Instructors and Cadets Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 21, 1972)

the group of instructors and cadets from the pakistan navy staff college led by captain a.w. bhombal, director of the college, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by liu hsing-lung, deputy chief of staff of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as hu peng-fei, deputy chief of staff of the navy of the p.l.a., and commander m.a. qureshi, naval attache of the pakistan embassy in peking, who had accompanied the group on the china tour.

chiang hsieh-yuan, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, gave a dinner for captain a.w. bhombal and his group on thursday evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the pakistan guests had toured peking, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow where they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in 1926 in kwangchow, a unit of the east china sea fleet, an army unit in nanking, a shipyard and a people's commune in shanghai. they also visited china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair and attended a show of military skills by militiamen in kwangchow.

before leaving peking, captain a.w. bhombal and his group gave a banquet which was attended by su chen-hua, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, and others.

CHINA AND PERU

Military Delegation of Peruvian Army Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin, his wife and the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

members of the delegation are major general jorge barandiaran pagador and his wife; major general oscar molina pollochia and his wife; and major daniel meza cuadra velazquez.

among the welcomers at the airport were wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other departments, including tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, liu lu-chang, huang tsu-hua, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei, chou yung, wang chen-hsiang, yang sen, chai cheng-wen, liu yung-shou, yuan hua-pin, chen teh-ho, chou jung-kuo and wang chuan-pin.

present at the airport were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife, diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy here and other peruvian friends in peking.

Yeh Chien-ying, Wang Shu-sheng, Hsiang Chung-hua, Yu Chan Meet Peruvian Army Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and his wife and all members of the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation major general jorge barandiaran pagador and his wife, major general oscar molina pollochia and his wife, and major daniel meza cuadra velazquez.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife and officials of the peruvian embassy here were present.

also present were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a., chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a., and leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, chai cheng-wen, chou jung-kuo, yin tso-chen, yu chiao and shao heng-chang.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of People's Bank of China Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 19, 1972)

the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its vice-president chiao pei-hsin arrived here today for a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by horea tatu and nicolae pretorian, vice-presidents of the national bank of the romanian socialist republic, and anghel nicolae, vice-president of the romanian bank of foreign trade.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai Greet Somali Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1972)

acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china and premier chou en-lai of the state council sent a message today to major general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, extending warm congratulations on the 3rd anniversary of the revolution of somalia. the message reads:

his excellency major general mohamed siad barre,
president of the supreme revolutionary council
of the somali democratic republic,

mogadiscio

on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the revolution of somalia, we wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency, the government of the somali democratic republic and the somali people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

in the past three years the somali government and people have, under the leadership of your excellency, achieved continuous successes in the struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy.

the somali government has actively supported the african people's national liberation movements and made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and somalia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries continue to grow stronger and develop exclamation

may the somali democratic republic enjoy prosperity and her people happiness.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 20, 1972

Ambassador Ahmed Mohamed Darman Gives Reception on Occasion of Somali Revolutionary Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the revolution of the somali democratic republic.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and others.

also present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and s. tembo, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry of zambia, who is visiting peking.

ambassador darman said the somali people traversed, for the last three years, a number of difficulties that resulted with victory of upholding the ideas of independence of self-reliance.

he said: "our masses have already shown a sizable improvement in the fields of agriculture, livestock, industrialization, communication etc."

the ambassador continued: "somalia is firmly committed to uphold justice, pursue a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. we oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the barbarous racial discrimination and support the african liberation movements and the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people, thus contributing positively to the cause of the people of the third world of unity against imperialists."

he said: "somalia fully supports the liberation movements of angola, mozambique, guinea bissau, zimbabwe, azania, namibia and all other peoples still fighting for their freedom."

the ambassador said: "the peaceful settlement of the indo-china problem, the reunification of the korean people and the return of taiwan province as an inalienable part of the people's republic of china would certainly contribute to a worldwide peace in general and to that of south east asia in particular.

"somali democratic republic unreservedly supports and believes the o.a.u. because we think that strengthening and aiding the o.a.u. is by itself the formation of an african united front against imperialism. we believe also that peace in the world is a matter of concern to all nations, and can not be left only in the hands of a few." "we oppose the notion that the fate of the world be left to the so-called big-powers," he added.

the ambassador said: "the conflict in the middle east is a form of colonialism which is being waged by the enemies of peace and international harmony. peace cannot be established in that region until the right of the palestinian people is restored."

he expressed the belief that the palestinian people would no doubt triumph to restore their legitimate right.

he said that somalia has been following with much interest the tremendous successes achieved by the chinese people under the wise guidance of chairman mao tsetung in socialist construction and the role china plays in the international arena.

the ambassador said: "sino-somali relations have been steadily developing." in the years to come to oppose imperialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding our national independence and state sovereignty and building our respective country's economy, our two peoples will continue to support and learn from each other's advancements, he added. "may the chinese, somali and african friendship grow better and better for ever," he said.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, foreign minister chi peng-fei extended warm festival greetings to the government of the somali democratic republic and the somali people.

he said: "in the past three years, the somali government and people, under the leadership of the supreme revolutionary council headed by president mohamed siad barre, have repeatedly smashed imperialist schemes of subversion and sabotage, safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and achieved continuous successes in eliminating colonialist forces and developing national economy and national culture. in international affairs, the somali government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. it supports the african national liberation movements, upholds the unity of the african countries, supports the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, supports the indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and supports the palestinian and the other arab peoples in their struggle against israeli zionism, and have thus won the praise of the people of the world."

chi peng-fei praised the african people for having continuously won new victories in their struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, opposing racial discrimination and winning and safeguarding national independence. he denounced imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for sowing discord and inciting disunity among african countries, in a vain attempt to profit by it. he said: "unity against imperialism has become an irresistible trend of history on the african continent. any foreign forces which attempt to undermine the african countries' and people's unity against imperialism will certainly meet with ignominious defeat. we are convinced that the african people, uniting as one, heightening vigilance and persevering in struggle, will surely surmount the obstacles on their road of advance and win still greater victories for their cause of national liberation."

chi peng-fei said: "china and somalia are friendly countries. we are closely linked by the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the state visit to china last may by president siad has further strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries." he expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and somalia and the friendship between the two peoples would certainly grow stronger and develop.

also present at the reception were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china, including ho ying, chang ling-pin, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, hsieh hua, su chieh, chang kuo-chuan, yao hsiao-cheng, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, wei po-ting, tan tung, chang chieh, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang and fang kao.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Arrives in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 20, 1972)

a chinese scientists' delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit on the invitation of the royal swedish academies of sciences and of engineering sciences.

the delegation, with pei shih-chang as leader and pai chieh-fu as deputy leader, flew here from britain after a two-week visit.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were professor carl-gustaf bernhard, president of the royal swedish academy of sciences, professor gunnar hambreaus, managing director of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences, and his wife.

chinese ambassador to swedan wang lu-ming was also present.

during their stay in britain, the chinese scientists were accorded a friendly reception by the parties concerned. they visited scientific research institutes, universities and factories and held discussions with their british colleagues. on their departure from london, they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the british parties cpncerned and officials of the chinese embassy.

Swedish News Agency Director Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 20, 1972)

jan-otto modig, director of the swedish news agency, and mrs. modig left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the swedish guests arrived in shanghai from peking on the evening of october 18. while in shanghai, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai machine tool plant, children's palace, the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, and the former residence of sun yat-sen.

chu yung-chia, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a dinner in honour of the swedish guests.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian People's Army Delegation Leaves Luta for Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 20, 1972)

the syrian people's army delegation led by mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the army, concluded its visit to luta and left for tsingtao by special plane today.

leaving aboard the same plane were abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister, and major mohamed jouma al-ahmad, military attache, of the syrian embassy in peking.

accompanying the delegation on its visit to tsingtao is chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in luta and the luta municipal revolutionary committee, including liu teh-tsai and huang szu-pei.

the delegation flew into luta from peking on october 18. a banquet was given in the evening in honour of the distinguished guests by the p.l.a. units in luta. liu teh-tsai and mohamad ibrrahim al-ali toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and syria.

during their stay in luta, the distinguished guests visited the talien port, a factory, a people's commune, a department store and a primary school and watched target shooting performed by pupils. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Huang Chen Calls on UNESCO Leaders

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 20, 1972)

huang chen, chairman, and chang wei, vice-chairman, of the chinese delegation to the 17th session of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, today called on toru haguiwara, president of the current session of the unesco general conference. they had a friendly conversation.

osamu inaba, chairman of the japanese delegation to unesco and minister of education of japan, was present on the occasion.

the same day, huang chen called on prem kirpal, chairman of the executive board of unesco. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND US

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Public Health Meets American National Medical Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the american national medical association delegation to the people's republic of china. it is led by edmund casey.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments yueh tai-heng, weng yung-ching, fan kuang and liu ju-kun.

since its arrival in china on september 13, the delegation has visited kwangchow and shanghai.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Party Committee of Peking University Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals and Promotes Development of Educational Revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Oct. 20, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) The following is based on a report published by Pei-ching Jih-pao (Peking Daily):

In the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of Peking University surmounts interference from the "Left" and the Right, goes on conscientiously carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, uniting with all forces that can be united and arousing all positive factors, brings the role of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers into full play, and pushes forward the educational revolution in continuous development.

The Party committee of Peking University regards further exertion of efforts to unite with, educate and transform the intellectuals and to bring the role of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers into full play as an important aspect of the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and an important condition for the proletariat to really win the right of leadership over the educational revolution. It mobilizes the masses to criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sometimes claiming that "teachers are the center" and sometimes demanding that "teachers should be neglected" and rabidly attempting to violate the Party's policy toward intellectuals from both the "Left" and the Right. It also mobilizes them to raise their consciousness in carrying out the Party's policy by standing on the high plane of the struggle between the two lines. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, it trusts the intellectuals who really wish to serve the socialist cause, proceeds to improve its relationship with them radically, helps them solve various problems which must be solved, and makes them develop their talents actively. It places full trust on them politically, gives them rational assignments in work, and takes a firm hold of their ideological remolding.

Last year, during his stay in a faculty in this university, the responsible comrade of the Party committee discovered that some tension existed in the relationship between the leaders and the masses and between the teachers and the students in this faculty. The main reason was that some cadres and students lacked the "one dividing into two" viewpoint toward the teachers and did not place sufficient trust on them politically, thereby dampening the enthusiasm of some teachers.

The Party committee of the university summed up the experience of this faculty, intensively educated the cadres and the students in dialectical materialism and handed the Party's policy over to the cadres and the masses, making them understand that they must make an overall, historical and class analysis of the existing ranks of teachers, that they must strictly distinguish between the two qualitatively different contradictions, that, in handling a contradiction among the people, they must correctly handle the relationship and difference between one's political stand and one's world outlook and between one's family origin and one's personal performance, and meanwhile, they must lead the teachers to have a correct approach to the criticisms from the masses, to express their opinions courageously for the revolution, and to adhere to the truth and correct their mistakes bravely.

As a result of the great deal of work done in this concern, the cadres, teachers and students gradually established a comradely relationship of trusting and helping each other, thereby enabling the broad masses of revolutionary teachers to play their revolutionary role actively, boldly, and with personal ease of mind and liveliness.

The Party committee of Peking University holds that in order to bring the role of revolutionary teachers into full play, it is necessary to use them rationally and give them proper posts in work, and to help them solve correctly problems of teaching from the books as well as the men and developing their skills. In the past, some units did not consider the teachers' skills when giving them posts of work and transferred them frequently, so that some teachers did not have a long-term plan for their work and did not have the spirit of going deep into their professional work. Some cadres could not distinguish clearly between the bringing of the teachers' professional skills into play and the "building of a temple to accommodate a god" and they feared making the mistake of "restoring the old."

Through discussion and criticism, they came to understand that: Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type trumpeted "building a temple to accommodate a god" for the purpose of "building" a "temple" of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism to "accommodate" the "god" of reactionary authority, and that they superficially developed the skills but actually practiced "management of university by professors." Today, under the Party's leadership, all positive factors are aroused in accordance with the needs of socialism so as to enable the teachers to develop their strong points and display their abilities to the full and to contribute better toward the educational revolution. Therefore, the key to distinguishing between making revolution and restoring the old lies not in whether it is necessary to develop their skills but in what line they carry out and which class they serve.

After investigation and study, the Party committee made all-round planning and rational arrangements for the teachers and especially for the old teachers, and paid attention to stabilizing the teachers' posts, so that they could improve their work and accumulate experience. Some old teachers were also assigned with leading posts in teaching and in scientific research. The Party committee saw from practice that the skills and experience of many teachers could not serve socialism by just copying it to the letter but these teachers must go through remolding before they could bring their role really into play. Accordingly, it led its various branches to arouse the masses to help the teachers break down the old system of teaching and strive to implement the policy of integrating theory with reality. Subsequently, teaching was conducted with comparatively good results.

At the beginning, the overwhelming majority of teachers taught lessons very conscientiously after they had gone to the first line of teaching. But many of them seldom paid attention to the students' thinking and discipline for fear that "they would be accused of hitting at the children of workers, peasants and armymen if they failed to handle them well." The Party committee led the teachers to handle correctly the relationship between receiving "re-education" from the workers, peasants and soldiers and teaching books as well as the pupils, to teach and learn simultaneously, to be teachers on the one hand and pupils on the other, and to strive to change their subjective world in the course of changing the objective world.

In order to overcome the ideological obstacle of "daring not to supervise the students" among some teachers and of "not submitting themselves to the supervision of the teachers" among a few students, it led all to proceed from the line to distinguish clearly between the imposing of strict demands on the students and the action of expelling and hitting at the students, encouraged the teachers to teach and supervise the students courageously for the revolution, and taught the students to have a correct approach to the help given them by the teachers.

In this way, more and more teachers regard teaching the books and the pupils as their honorable duty. Many teachers make strenuous efforts to put proletarian politics perseveringly in command of their work and to pass the thread of ideological education through the whole course of teaching. Some teachers often call on their students, have chats with them and help them make progress.

Through practice, the Party committee of Peking University realizes that the most fundamental principle in bringing the role of the revolutionary teachers into full play is to lead them to raise their consciousness of the line struggle, to throw away gradually the bourgeois world outlook and establish the proletarian and communist world outlook, to solve conscientiously the question "for whom?" and to devote themselves to the Party's cause of education.

The Party committee encourages the teachers to plunge themselves into the three great revolutionary movements, to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently, to follow the road of integration with

workers, peasants and soldiers firmly and unswervingly, and creates for them favorable conditions in receiving re-education politically and carrying out re-study in vocational work. Meanwhile, it does ideological and political work meticulously, sets up models of various types, focuses its attention on promoting the change of their internal factors, so as to make them understand the urgency and arduousness of their remolding, raise their consciousness in going through remolding and develop their initiative in the revolution.

An associate professor of the Chinese language faculty was criticized by the masses in 1958 for his bourgeois academic thinking and was criticized again by the masses during the great cultural revolution. He did not resign himself to this criticism. Last year, the Party committee allowed him to join the team which carried out practice of reform of education. In conjunction with the practice of literary and artistic creation, he investigated the exemplary deeds of a rural cadre. This rural cadre constantly devoted himself to the Party's work throughout the past two decades. During the great cultural revolution, he was attacked by the masses, but he did not make the least complaint and eventually sacrificed himself for the revolution in a fight to save public property. This associate professor compared this with his wrong attitude toward the mass movement. He learned an impressive lesson and was touched to tears. On his own initiative, he took out the articles which he had written and published under a pen-name during the 1930s and which aimed at extolling "literature for national defense." He made a self-criticism. He also worked actively and dutifully. He won praises from the worker-peasant-armymen students.

An old professor of the faculty of philosophy taught lessons, written books and disseminated idealism in the past few decades. He called himself a man who brought nothing but harm to the people. The Party committee perseveringly carried out the policy of unity, education and remolding toward him. After being criticized by the masses and making self-criticism, he was allowed to participate in some pedagogical work and to continue writing and compiling the book which he had not yet finished writing. When the teachers and students studied "Anti-Duhring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," this old professor tried to give a lecture, through a critical point of view, on the idealist viewpoint which Mach and he himself upheld, thereby enabling the teachers and students to build up their power of cognition through comparison. The execution of the Party's policy toward intellectuals inspired this old professor tremendously. He wrote in a poem: "As long as we work hard while the East wind prevails, even a dying tree will turn green and luxuriant."

Because the Party committee of Peking University implements the Party's policy toward intellectuals and perseveringly uses, remolds and improves the teachers simultaneously, the broad masses of teachers are ever more enthusiastic in socialism and become an important force in promoting educational revolution. Recently, the Party committee organized the teachers and students of the whole university to study further the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, to sum up the experience of reform of education in the past two years and more, to carry

out revolutionary mass criticism, to keep eliminating the pernicious influence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type from the sphere of education, and to distinguish between the two lines more clearly, thereby giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the educational revolution.

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WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

After New-Type College Students Return To Practice

- An account of the graduates of the worker-peasant experimental class of the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 18, 1972)

The 28 graduates of the worker-peasant experimental class of the "May 7" commune of the Tungchi University have stepped into their work posts for over one year. These students, who went from practice to school for a one-and-a-half-year spell of study and then went back to practice, have mostly taken up designing and construction work related to house building. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have studied assiduously at their work posts books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and followed the "red and expert" road. In practice, they have acquired more skills. They are warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers and peasants. Here is a story of several of them.

Every Line Drawn Is Linked with A Sense of Responsibility Toward the People

In the designing group of the Building Service Company of Ch'uansha hsien is a 20-odd-year-old female designer, Hsi Hung-fang, a graduate of the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University. Now she is the head of this designing group. In July, 1969, when Little Hsi first entered college, taking up an architect's building plan for the first time, she could not make herself understand it, no matter how she looked at it horizontally or vertically. How was a plan drawn after all? To her, it was something totally new. Now, in the designing group, she does everything from working a slide rule to looking up structure manuals, drawing plans, elevations and cross-sections and making designing estimates. She is capable of designing mixed structures independently.

After her return from college upon graduation, some people asked Little Hsi what plans she had for her future. She said pointedly, "The poor and lower-middle peasants have sent me to college. They count on me as a good successor to the revolutionary cause. Today, after graduation, I must serve better the poor and lower-middle peasants with what knowledge I have acquired." Little Hsi bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Serve the people." She was serious and responsible in her work. She drove herself hard and was practical in her approach. In designing, she bore in mind the interests of the people in every way.

Once, Little Hsi took up a designing task for a grain storehouse. What a familiar term was grain to Little Hsi, who was at one time head of a Political group in a production team! She knew well the hard work known to the poor and lower-middle peasants in grain cultivation. She knew as much the joy of a bumper harvest with grain piling up in a granary. Now,

for her to design a granary with her own hands. This especially moved her. She went outdoors to make an investigation and solicit opinions from the relevant units. She surveyed the granary site and the geological conditions and collected the essential data preparatory to designing.

After she started designing, she repeatedly delved into the key points in granary designing and paid particular attention to the prevention of seepage of water into the granary. She thought, "If there is a leak, grain will be spoiled. This is a big crime to the people!" With a higher revolutionary sense of responsibility, Little Hsi seriously handled the problem of prevention of leakage of the roof of the granary. In between the prefabricated boards for roofing, she put in steel bars to prevent any possible crack after the pouring of concrete. The roof was again plastered over twice and whitewashed thrice. With the design finished, she again invited comrades with experience to make a check. Not until these comrades assured her that everything would be all right did she set her heart at rest.

Little Hsi often thought, "I'm a designing worker of the people. I must try my best to hold myself responsible to the people for every plan and every line drawn by me." In designing the machine repair workshop of a certain factory, after completing the calculations, Little Hsi was afraid that her calculation of the pressure on the foundation from the upper part of the structure might be wrong, with an adverse effect on the utilization of the factory premises. She again went through thrice from beginning to end every calculation step by step from the roof boarding to the secondary beam and from the secondary beam to the main beam and from the main beam to the column and then the foundation. Last of all, she invited the comrades of the group to help her make a check.

The Same Will Shared With the Worker Masses

Over the worksite there appeared a bustling scene. A little fellow now lugged bricks and now hauled other construction materials. He popped up where there was work to be done. He was Hu Hai-ken of brigade 40462 of the Shanghai Municipal Urban Construction Bureau,a graduate of the "May 7" commune of the Tungch'i University. The other day he completed the designing of a pavilion of the relevant project. The same day he participated in construction work related to the design. Worker masters said elatedly, "After attending college, Little Hu has not changed in his inherent working-class features. He shares the same will with us."

In designing, Little Hu was serious and responsible. Once, he took up the task of fixing the ceiling boarding for an office and the reception room. If an easy job was to be done in designing, ceiling boarding might be chosen at random in regard to its specifications. At the sight of a pile of prefabricated boards left over on the worksite, Little Hu mused, "Economy or wastefulness is a problem bearing on which line to follow. Being a designing worker of the laboring people myself, I can never do things in a haphazard manner. Though it might give me more trouble I must make use of whatever materials are ready on hand." Prefabricated boards lay in piles

here and there. They were cut to all specifications and sizes, and were likely a great waste in their utilization. To put them to proper use was indeed not easy. Little Hu made rounds of the whole worksite and went through every board. He put a number on every piece. All pieces wide and narrow were put to proper use. Those broken in their lengths were cut to a shorter size and utilized accordingly. Full use was made of readily available materials.

Designing is closely bound up with construction. In designing, Little Hu always thought of not only the designing demands to be met but also every convenience given to workers in construction. Once, a carpentry workshop was designed by him. It was found that inconvenience was entailed in working on nodes called for in the wooden house frame. With this problem in mind, he went to the worksite to seek the opinions of master carpenters. The workers said, "This approach really involves more trouble. It would be better to make a change." Little Hu seriously studied several alternatives concerning joining columns with the wooden frame. At last, another program was thought out. This spared workers the trouble of climbing up and down while working. The wooden frame could also be lifted up into position at once. The workers all praised this method. Work was carried out according to the plan.

In designing, he encountered something that he had not learned in college. But because he had the worker masses in mind and was willing to learn humbly, he was able to work out proper designs accordingly. Some time ago, in designing a bathroom, he ran into a problem about drainage piping. This was not taken up in college. What was to be done? Little Hu sought the advice of hydro-electric workers, boiler workers and fitters. He learned from seasoned technical personnel and school teachers all around. He also invited boiler workers in the team to the worksite to solicit their views on designing. With the help of master workers, Little Hu learned something he knew nothing about. At last, he worked out a design for the bathroom plumbing.

Combine Practice with Learning and Seek Continuous Improvement

Shortly after being assigned to Shanghai Drawing and Building Designing College, he brought along his bedding down to the worksite to take a hand in on-the-spot designing with the casting workshop of a certain factory. One day, a responsible designing official said to him from the bottom of his heart, "Little Chang, the 12-meter refracted-line house frame and the courtyard-type steam-tower you are being allowed to design this time involve great complications. You must act boldly." After taking over the assignment, Little Chang began to have a little worry. In one and a half years of study, he designed only triangular-shaped reinforced concrete native house frames, and never touched refracted-line house frames. Could he do the job? But he thought that before he attended college, he did not even know the rudiments of designing. Did he not learn everything in the process of combining typical projects with learning? The comrades also encouraged him, saying, "That's all right. We will work together." Later, in an investigation

and study, Little Chang found that this designing job had a great bearing on the improvement of workers' labor conditions. He was seized with redoubled courage. He said, "Where working class needs are concerned, I will surely face difficulties headon."

How should the calculation be done concerning refracted-line house frames? This was the first touch problem encountered by Little Chang. He applied to the calculations what he had learned about triangular-shaped house frame drawings. The results obtained gave him a big shock. It turned out that where the wooden poles in a triangular-shaped house frame were under a pulling stress, they now came under direct pressure. What was the cause? Were the calculations wrong? Little Chang made a comparison between the refracted-line house frame and the arch-shaped house frame. The two shapes came relatively close to each other. The relevant poles in an arch-shaped house frame were also subject to direct pressure. This made him see that his own calculations were not without foundation. But Little Chang dared not make a concrete verdict. He realized that calculation was a serious task. To be responsible to the people, one must not allow the least bit of falsehood. He did the calculations again and again and turned to experienced comrades for advice. After a check up, it was confirmed that Little Chang was right in his calculations.

With the hard nut of calculations cracked, there loomed right behind tough problems of structure. The casting workshop had an exacting demand about the discharge of steam. Relatively suitable housing is the courtyard-type "steam building." But if the refracted-line frame was adopted for this kind of building, there would be the difficulty of water drainage in the courtyard. At this time, Little Chang inspected factories of the same type and did as much watching as questioning. He buckled down to the collection of data about various structures. Later,he got an inspiration from the "corner-jointed sky drain" approach. In tackling drainage for the courtyard-type steam building, he extended the courtyard boards up against the walls to form a "corner-jointed sky drain." This met the drainage demand. In this way, on the foundation of previous study, Little Chang succeeded in completing the house frame and "steam" building designing tasks.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn warfare through warefare," Little Chang, with the help of experienced comrades, completed the designing tasks in less than one year involving common factory premises, workshop housing, office buildings, outhouses attached to hospitals, etc. (Originally carried in Chieh-fang Jih-pao)

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Do Everything for Socialism

- Ch'eng hsien, Kansu Province, conscientiously implements the rural economic policy under the guidance of the Party's basic line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1972)

Drawing on the experience and lessons of the line struggles of the past, comrades of the Party committee of Ch'eng hsien, Kansu Province, have acquired comparatively clear understanding of the Party's basic line. They constantly bear this in mind: "The socialist society covers a considerably long historical period." They constantly keep themselves vigilant in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In the course of struggle, they tightly grasp the Party's various policies for the period of socialism. No matter in which direction a wind may blow, they always take a look at it, think about it and analyze it to see whether it conforms to the Party's basic line and the interests of socialism. They adhere to the orientation of socialism, carry out the socialist policies and, on this foundation, unite with the broad masses and the vast majority of cadres, helping the people of the hsien raise their socialist enthusiasm continuously.

Ch'eng hsien has more than 30,000 peasant families. In 1970, its total grain output broke the long-standing situation of not exceeding 100 million catties and was more than 150 million catties, representing an increase of 76 percent as against that in 1969. In 1971, it defeated a serious drought which lasted for more than 60 days, and its total grain output still exceeded 140 million catties. This year, it won a bumper harvest of summer grain, topping that of last year by 11.6 percent. Corresponding developments are registered in forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations. The tasks of delivery and sale of grain to the state are accomplished with ever better results. The commune members are leading a better life year after year, collective accumulation and reserves increase year after year, and the road of socialism continues to broaden as it goes on.

Be A Clear-Headed Revolutionary

For many years in the past, various people's communes in Ch'eng hsien have taken the production team as an accounting unit and enforced the system of three-level ownership with the production team as the basic level in the people's communes in the present phase of socialism.

For a short time in 1968, as a result of interference by ultra-"Left" ideas trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, an evil wind of changing the accounting unit blew. At that moment, the responsible comrades of this hsien realized that this was at variance with the Party's line and policies for the present period of socialism. They stood alongside the broad masses of commune members, checking this evil wind, upholding the basic policy

of the people's communes at the present stage, and preserving the enthusiasm of the broad masses in socialism. Facts showed that they were correct in doing so. After that, they became more conscious in studying and mastering the Party's general line and general policies for the historical period of socialism and strove to prove themselves clear-headed revolutionaries.

One thing has enlightened the hsien committee tremendously. Three quarters of the land in Ch'eng hsien is mountainous. There is a resourceful supply of bamboo and timber. The masses also have the habit of weaving bamboo ware. But, in early spring last year, there were not enough bamboo baskets and sieves, reed hampers and bamboo sticks to meet the urgent demand of production. The reason was that some comrades did not approach and carry out the policy toward side-occupation by raising it to the high plane of the basic line.

This was true with Huangchu commune. In this commune, as a result of being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, some people devoted their principal force to doing side-occupation while neglecting agriculture, so that this commune had to buy grain from the state. In 1969, the commune leadership aroused the masses to criticize the tendency toward capitalism, thereby guaranteeing that there was enough labor for agricultural production. A change took place in 1970. The per-mow output of grain of this commune increased quickly to 357 catties as against 175 catties in the preceding year. This commune not only had retained food grain for its commune members and had collective grain in reserve, but also overfulfilled its task of delivering and selling grain to the state. After that, being influenced by ultra-"Left" ideas trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the commune leadership went to another extreme and decided to stop all side-occupations. The production team cadres also held that "it was safe to grasp grain but dangerous to grasp side-occupation." Collective side-occupations were given up and the traditional family side-occupation of bamboo weaving was disallowed. As a result, not only market supply was adversely affected, but the collective income decreased and the commune members did not have enough money for everyday expenses.

The consensus of the hsien committee was this: These two tendencies are against the Party's basic line. The crux is not whether side-occupation is carried out or not but lies with what line is followed and what policy is carried out in doing side-occupation. It is certainly incorrect to leave the tendency toward capitalism in side-occupation unrestricted and unrectified and to allow it to spread unchecked; execution of an ultra-"Left" policy is equally disadvantageous to socialism and makes it impossible to check the capitalist spontaneous force effectively.

In Huangchu commune, when side-occupation was disallowed, some commune members secretly went up the mountains to fell bamboo plants and trees for weaving hampers, sieves and mats and took them to the neighboring hsien for sale. Some speculators also took the chance to buy them at high prices and cornered the market. Actually, the tendency toward capitalism had not been checked. In this way, Ch'eng hsien had to import from other localities the forestry by-products which it never lacked in the past.

At a meeting of cadres at three levels, the hsien committee aroused all comrades to sum up the history of struggle between the two lines since the establishment of people's communes and to understand deeply the relationship between the basic line and a concrete policy. Citing the example of Huangchu commune, it repeatedly explained clearly to the cadres of the commune and production team levels that: Only by firmly grasping the Party's basic line can we be clear-headed revolutionaries and refrain from losing our bearings and wavering between the left and the right when carrying out various concrete policies. The sphere of side-occupation has always been an important position in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the countryside, and capitalism will assuredly occupy this position if socialism does not do so. If we do not carry out the Party's policy, the class enemies and the forces of spontaneous capitalism will invariably take the chance to go into action and the socialist economy will not be consolidated and developed.

After making analysis and comparison, the cadres of this hsien learned an impressive lesson of the line. Huangchu commune also called a meeting of cadres and decided to adopt some effective measures to struggle against the capitalist spontaneous force. It was decided that the production team formed close ties with the supply and marketing cooperatives and the logging stations, and the method of felling trees and bamboo plants, processing the timber and bamboo and organizing unified purchase of the products under a good leadership and in a planned way should be adopted, so that side-occupation in the mountain area might be developed. In the first half of this year, this commune overfulfilled the plan of purchase of subsidiary products and various production teams earned a much greater income. Eighty percent of the production teams used the income they earned from side-occupation to buy chemical fertilizer, insecticide, etc., and the commune also purchased a tractor and built a hydro-electric station. Many commune members earned income from proper family side-occupation and did not have to borrow money from the collective any longer. This also was advantageous to the consolidation of the collective economy.

Be Thorough-Going Materialists

In handling many problems related to the rural economic policy, the Party committee of Ch'eng hsien has the courage to adhere to principle and to struggle against the wrong tendencies which run counter to the Party's policy. The reason why it can act in this way is that it pays greater attention to arming itself with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, adheres to the viewpoint of "practice first," maintains close ties with the masses and makes strenuous efforts to investigate the conditions."

The production teams in most of the communes in Ch'eng hsien have always adhered to the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and enforced the system of counting remunerations according to quality and quantity of work.

For a short period of time in the past, as a result of the influence of the ultra-"Left" ideas trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, an

evil wind of equalitarianism blew. To check this evil wind, some responsible comrades of the hsien and commune levels went deep among the masses to investigate the conditions and to distinguish carefully between the socialist principle of distribution, the pseudo-communist method of distribution and the capitalist method of putting wage points in command. At that time, some leaders of the propaganda team sent by the higher level insisted on pushing the equaliterian method of remuneration in some production teams in Liangho commune. In the production teams where this method was enforced, work seemed to be carried out vigorously but actually the efficiency was not high, and this gave a few people who were deviated to capitalism the chance to play tricks in work. With the support by the hsien committee, the comrades of Liangho commune adhered to the system of "to each according to his work" in most of the production teams, vigorously propagated the Party's basic line and had debates with those who pushed equalitarianism, thereby raising the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members and making it possible to carry out farmland capital construction with faster and better results.

The victory of the struggle to bring Tienho River under permanent control is also an outcome of the efforts made by the comrades of Ch'eng hsien committee to uphold materialism and to act in accordance with the Party's line and policies. Many attempts were made locally to harness the Tienho River in the past but in vain. This was because, as a result of interference and sabotage by the Right and "Left" opportunist lines pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the commune leadership did not really bring the masses into action; in designing the project, it did not accept the opinions of the masses, and the design drawn was impractical; labor force was recruited irrationally from the 5 brigades and 28 production teams which flanked the river and profits were distributed also irrationally among them and equalitarianism was practiced, dampening the enthusiasm of the masses.

In harnessing the Tienho River this time, the responsible comrades of the hsien committee sought opinions from the masses and called joint meetings of secretaries of Party branches of various brigades flanking the river to discuss problems. A decision was made to blast a hilltop so as to change the course of the river. The principle of "voluntary participation, mutual benefits and exchange at parity of value" was also enforced in the course of building the project. But at the stage of preparing for construction work, some people suggested "distributing the profits first and discussing the problem later so long as the main orientation was correct." Their reason was that "we were all learning from Tachai so we also had to talk about style." The cadres of some production teams did not say anything but waited for the hsien committee to express its opinion. The responsible comrades of the hsien committee held that they would again commit mistakes which they had committed in the past if they failed to adhere to the Party's policy. They got together with the cadres of the commune and brigade levels to study the Party's line and policies, to criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining socialism, and helped them understand that: They must not only develop the communist style but also carry out the socialist policies. If they part from the Party's policies, they will invariably part from the main orientation.

Having made clear the conditions and raised their thinking, the hsien committee on the one hand propagandized to the cadres and commune members the revolutionary spirit of the people of Tachai in relying on own efforts and fighting amidst hardships and handed the plan of bringing the Tienho River under permanent control to them for discussion; on the other hand, it organized the cadres and commune members of the brigades and production teams flanking the river to hold discussion and to make decisions according to the Party's policy: Where one mow of land has been encroached upon by the newly-built river bed, one mow of newly-reclaimed land is given in compensation. The rest of the newly-reclaimed land is distributed rationally according to the man-days of work offered by various brigades and production teams.

In winter, the fight to bring the Tienho River under permanent control started. The masses gathered spiritedly at the foot of the Tienshan Mountain, fought against heaven and earth and strove to remove the mountain and change the river course. After arduous struggle for one winter and the ensuing spring, they blasted away a rocky cliff and dug a new river bed. The Tienho River changed its course according to man's will, yielding 350 mow of fertile and levelled farmland to the people's communes.

The comrades of the hsien committee said: During the historical period of socialism, we must perseveringly carry out the Party's socialist policies. Only by adhering to the thoroughgoing materialist line can we understand the reason why the Party's policies represent the basic interests of the masses and can we eloquently propagate the Party's policies and carry them out to the letter.

Applying the experience of Hungch'uan commune in changing the course of the Tienho River, the hsien committee examined the more than 20 water conservation projects throughout the hsien. In the principle of exchange at parity of value and by means of various methods, it properly handled the contradictions between the upper reaches and the lower reaches and between the profited areas and the non-profited areas, thereby preserving the enthusiasm of the masses in socialism and guaranteeing that the capital construction of farmland and irrigation projects throughout the hsien would develop soundly in accordance with the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Shanghai Promotes Workers' Sparetime Education

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1972)

eighty per cent of shanghai's factories, stores and other units in the industrial, communication, financial and commercial departments now have sparetime schools for their workers and staff members. these schools give courses in political science, general knowledge and technology to a student body of 700,000.

sparetime education has made rapid progress since 1970 under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels. in the wake of the developing socialist revolution and socialist construction, the workers want to heighten their political consciousness and learn more general knowledge and technique, so as to contribute more to the state.

at the shanghai no. 22 state cotton mill, more than 4,000 of the 6,000 workers have enrolled. some old workers who knew only a limited number of chinese characters before they enrolled, can now read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin in chinese translation as well as chairman mao's works. they have also improved their skill in production.

the party organizations mapped out plans to promote sparetime education, made arrangements with factory administrations and helped the schools get teachers and compile teaching material.

at the shanghai no. 17 state cotton mill, the party committee helped the sparetime school set up literacy classes, secondary technical courses and college courses. 70 per cent of the workers at the mill are studying political science, general knowledge, technology and foreign languages.

while strengthening general and technical education, the party organizations pay attention to linking sparetime education with the party's central tasks. in coordination with the political movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the sparetime schools help the workers grasp marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and heighten their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. technical training classes and college courses have been run to help workers master the latest scientific theories and technologies. the shanghai machine tools plant has started courses in mechanics, liquid pressure, fluidics, electronic technology and drawing, in addition to foreign languages.

a contingent of teachers, mainly workers as well as full-time teachers is steadily expanding along with the growing needs of sparetime education. most of the present thirty thousand teachers of the sparetime schools are workers. they work tirelessly to improve the teaching. in technical courses, their teaching is closely related to solving practical problems in production. they often explain the lesson by taking machines apart and putting them together again while the students watch and practise.

most of the full-time teachers in spare-time schools have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines through the tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they play an active role in sparetime education in cooperation with teachers from the workers.

the teaching materials are compiled jointly by workers, teachers and technicians, which are suitable for sparetime education.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Musical Festival in South China Multi-National Area

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 22, 1972)

a song and dance festival with 400 performers of various nationalities participating was recently held in the multi-national hochih area of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china.

carrying strong national flavour, the more than 70 short compact items included dances in minority traditions, folk songs, ballads, musical skits and instrumental music. they praised the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, great leader of all nationalities in china, and hailed the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the solidarity of the people of all nationalities, and the deeds and merits of outstanding local workers, peasants and soldiers.

performers included both professional and amateur artists of chuang, miao, yao, han, maonan, mulao and shui nationalities.

the art workers have closely associated with the people over the past few years and produced new works by studying the folk art of the various nationalities. the festival is a review of creative artistic activities in the area in recent years.

members of the art troupe of nantan county went to a yao production brigade to study and work with the people. local yao singers and veteran artists acquainted them with their favourite horn dance and drum dance. together they worked out the new dance "joyous harvest", depicting the happy mood of the peasants in this brigade which changed from grain deficient to grain surplus.

the artists have closely followed chairman mao's teachings on critically assimilating whatever is beneficial in the cultural legacs, weeding through the old to bring forth the new and letting a hundred flowers blossom. those working in tuan autonomous county for yao nationality created a new "shoulder-pole dance" by drawing what is healthy and useful from traditional dance and making changes. it won wide acclaim at the festival.

Cultural Life of Northwest China National Minority People

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 22, 1972)

the people of 13 minority nationalities in the ili kazakh autonomous chou of sinkiang have a varied cultural life as production and material life improve daily.

inhabited by kazakhs, uighurs, sibos, uzbeks and other people, all the people's communes and many of the production brigades in the dozen or so counties and ili city have their own theatrical groups. apart from evening performances and sports meets held regularly on holidays and festivals, impromptu singing parties ars held very often in the evenings or during work breaks as the music-loving minority people gather to express their happiness in songs and dances to the accompaniment of a local guitar-like musical instrument called dompula.

in addition, the number of cultural rooms has increased rapidly in recent years. there is a broadcasting and film show network.

many local professional and amateur musicians have adapted the model revolutionary theatrical works to local opera form and popular tunes. these model theatrical works were created under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on litrature and art and have gained rapid popularity among the minority people. cadres, students, peasants and herdsmen like to sing in thir own languages some arias from these operas.

under the guidance of chairman mao's policy "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", there are new advances in the traditional

musical and theatrical forms on the ili grasslands in recent years. the folk singers of the kazakh nationality known locally as "akens" are very active on the grasslands with their dompula-accompanied singing which has an artistic style of its own. these folk musicians have composed many songs in praise of the great leader chairman mao and their happy life today. they have also made improvements in the traditional style. in the past the akens did solo singing with their dompulas. now they have ballad singing, duets, antiphonal responses and other forms of singing which are warmly received by the herdsmen.

their is a family of akens on the nalati grassland. abulashih of the kazakh nationality, his mother, his wife and his four sons and daughters are all popular singers. they have composed many songs which are liked by their fellow herdsmen. many akens often spent evenings together with the family singing. some of the songs composed by the family have spread to other parts of the grassland.

professionals in the autonomous chou have adhered to the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. a theatrical troupe of the chabchar sibo autonomous county has given more than 200 performances to the farming and stockbreeding production brigades all over the county since the beginning of this year.

last march when a heavy snowstorm marooned more than 200,000 head of livestock from ining and hocheng counties in mountain valleys, some members of the art troupe of the ili kazakh autonomous chou were there on their performance tour. they immediately joined the local people in combating the natural calamity and protecting the herds while giving theatrical performances for the herdsmen during work intervals.

SPORT

Football Becomes Mass Sport in Northeast China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 22, 1972)

football is gaining in popularity in northeast china's yenpien korean autonomous chou, which now has nearly 10,000 football teams and no fewer than 1,000 football grounds. all factories and schools and many rural communes and production brigades have their own teams.

the capital of the autonomous chou, yenchi, with a population of 110,000, has 920 teams with 13,000 players. the city's football grounds are jammed with spectators during festivals. half of the city's population turned out to see the opening matches of the national juniors' football teams in yenchi in july 1971.

though football was introduced in the area long ago, the sport made little headway under the rule of the imperialists and the reactionary kuomintang. the party and the people's government made great efforts to popularize the game in the post-liberation period. inspired by chairman mao's call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", the masses have taken to football in increasing numbers. to help promote football in the area, the physical culture and sports commission in peking sent the national team there to play exhibition matches and to coach local players. several national football tournaments were held in yenpien. all this helped popularize the sport among the masses.

sport schools which coach amateurs, particularly youngsters, in football and other games have been set up in all eight counties and cities of the autonomous chou. this has helped raise the level of playing on the basis of mass popularization. the yenpien area sent more than 100 of its best footballers to the national team and the kirin provincial team during the past two decades.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Sardar Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi of Afghanistan Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, gave a banquet here this evening.

attending were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; kuang jen-nung, director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang yu-ching, li chuan-chung, yeh cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, chang chieh, kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu and shan ta-chi.

present at the banquet were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife, diplomatic officials of the afghan embassy in peking, and all members of the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi and yang chi proposed toasts to the increasing friendly intercourse and friendship between the people of china and afghanistan.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Minister Fetes Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

ernesto jorge lanusse, minister of agriculture and livestock of argentina, gave a banquet in buenos aires on october 19 in honour of the chinese delegation to the seventh world conference on forestry headed by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, according to a report from the argentine capital.

invited to the banquet were also cheng wei-chih, chinese ambassador to argentina, and sun hsi-fan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy.

argentine officials present at the banquet included vice-minister in charge of livestock ricardo mario canoniero, vice-minister hector alvaro fernandez mendy, vice-minister in charge of renovable natural resources esteban a. takacs, vice-president of the leading council of the national institute of agriculture and livestock technology yacques rene parraud, and president of the national junta of grains manuel a. rico.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. both hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the further development of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Meets British Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and had a friendly conversation with british friendly personages stephen williamson and his wife.

leading members of departments concerned wang yi-hsien and liu kuang-ya were present.

mr. and mrs. williamson will leave for home after touring southern parts of china.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner for Chinese Bridge Construction Survey Team

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 22, 1972)

chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma, gave a dinner here yesterday for the chinese bridge construction survey team.

present at the dinner were u htin gyaw, deputy-minister for construction of burma, u hla phone, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, maung cho, deputy-minister for industry, and other burmese officials.

present also were all members of the chinese bridge construction survey team.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Government Friendship Delegation Leaves Brazzaville for Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 21, 1972)

the chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here this morning for equatorial guinea after a 11-day visit to the people republic of congo.

dieudonne manu-mahoungou, congolese minister of commerce, and other officials saw off the delegation at the airport.

present also were wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the congo, and other embassy officials as well as representatives of the chinese technical cooperation and study groups in the country.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

a chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived in santa isabel yesterday for a visit to equatorial guinea at the invitation of the government of that country, according to a report from santa isabel.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were: jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of public works, housing and transport; bonifacio nguema esono andeme, secretary general of the foreign ministry; felipe ondo obiang, deputy secretary general of the foreign ministry; claudio biribe ukepula, governor of fernando poo province; and other high-ranking officials of equatorial guinea as well as about one thousand citizens of santa isabel.

chen tan, deputy head of the delegation and chinese ambassador to the country, and other chinese diplomatic officials were also present.

also present were diplomatic envoys of other countries as well as the representative of the o.a.u.

jesus alfonso oyono alogo expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation on behalf of president macias.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Mourns for Mr. Susini's Death

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 21, 1972)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, this morning went to the french general delegation office here to mourn for the death of mr. pierre susini, french general delegate in hanoi and presented a wreath. pierre susini had got seriously injured during a u.s. bombing raid recently and died later in paris.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Cultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

an italian cultural delegation led by mario mondello, director of the cultural department of the ministry of foreign affairs, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by peng hua and hsiao teh, director and deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry. italian ambassador to china folco trabalza, minister-counsellor marco pisa and other diplomatic officials of the italian embassy here were present.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow yesterday and made a sight-seeing tour there.

Italian Industrial Exhibition Concludes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

the italian industrial exhibition closed here today after a 13 days' run. more than 200,000 people of various walks of life in peking visited the exhibition.

this was the first italian exhibition ever held in china since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and italy. the chinese visitors were much impressed by the wide variety of exhibits provided by more than 290 italian corporations.

the close cooperation between the chinese and italian workers and technicians in preparing and running the exhibition helped make it a success. in order to promote friendship between the italian and chinese peoples and the economic and trade relations between the two countries, the exhibition organized discussions and forums on more than 70 technical items, and showed more than 40 scientific and technical films.

italian friends on the exhibition group took time out to visit factories, a rural people's commune, a school, a hospital and places of historical interests.

the italian industrial exhibition group gave a reception this evening to entertain the chinese staff at the exhibition and thank them for their cooperation and help.

pasquale jemma, head of the group, told hsinhua today: "the italian industrial exhibition is a success. chinese leaders and many, many chinese people visited the exhibition. this fact itself shows the importance the chinese government and people attach to the exhibition.

"the success of the italian industrial exhibition in peking will undoubtedly help promote the mutual understanding and friendly relations between the people of italy and china, as well as the economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries."

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friendly Personage Professor Hideomi Tsuge

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association and president of the chinese academy of sciences, met japanese friendly personage and neuro physiologist professor hideomi tsuge here this evening and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned pan chun, wang ting-fang and han ping-pei.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 22, 1972)

the chinese volleyball delegation with hsu chen-yu as leader and chou cheng, wang chih-chiang and chien chia-hsiang as deputy leaders left here for home this morning after concluding its friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by more than 100 people including yutaka maeda, vice-chairman of the japan volleyball association; hideo okada, director general of the association; bon shiraishi and masao shimizu, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the association, and japanese friends of various circles.

present also were hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china; and wu pu-wen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

during the visit, leaders of the delegation had called at the japan volleyball association, japan-china cultural exchange association, the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the tokyo association of chinese residents, the general association of korean residents in japan, the asahi shimbun publishing company, the yomiuri shimbun-sha and the nippon educational television company.

on october 20, hsu chen-yu, leader, and chou cheng, deputy leader, of the delegation called on kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors and vice-president of the japan society for physical culture, and had lunch with him. they also met the same day hanji aoki, standing director of the japan society for physical culture.

the chinese volleyball delegation gave a farewell dinner on the evening of october 20 to thank the japanese friends for their warm hospitality accorded the delegation.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Economic Mission Tours Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

carlos torres manzo, secretary for industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, and his wife; leandro rovirosa wade, secretary for water resources, and his wife; and the other members of the mexican economic mission visited places of interest here in the past few days. they were warmly welcomed by the people.

the mexican guests visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the hunghsing people's commune, peking university and an exhibition of arts and crafts. they also toured places of historical interest including the great wall, the ting ling of the ming tombs and the palace museum.

accompanying the mexican guests on the visits were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, chang wen-pi, minister of water conservancy and power, and others.

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

carlos torres manzo, secretary for industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, and his wife, the wife of secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade, and some members of the visiting mexican economic mission left here for shanghai by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of departments concerned wang lei, chen teh-ho, tu yung-hsi, sun so-chang, li chuan, wang ching-hung, shih jui-chu, yen chia-hua, wang chuan-pin, chang kung-chen, lin chi-hsin and chang hsing-chiao.

accompanying the mexican friends on their visit to shanghai are leading members of departments concerned chu chien-pai, yang yang and chuang pu-sheng, and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano.

mrs. anguiano and diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy in peking were also present at the airport.

Mexican Orthopaedic Surgeon and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

noted mexican orthopaedic surgeon aurelio perez teuffer and his wife left here by plane for home today after concluding their visit to this city.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including wu chieh-ping, kao chin-o, hsin fu-lu, tsai ju-pin and chang pao-chen.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Visiting Korean Democratic Women's Union Delegation Returns to Peking from Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

the delegation of the korean democratic women's union led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the union, returned here from changsha by air today. the delegation had visited shanghai and other places.

greeting the delegation at the airport were shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

the delegation was accompanied on the trip by ou tang-liang and fang chiung, leading members of sections concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the korean delegation toured shanghai, suchou, nanking, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan after it left peking on october 5. in all the places it visited, the delegation was warmly welcomed by leading members of the c.p.c. provincial and municipal committees, leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, and local people. welcoming rallies in honour of the delegation were held in shanghai and changsha.

at shaoshan, the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birth place and the exhibition hall attached to it. in changsha, the delegation visited the

hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and the chingshuitang revolutionary museum. the delegation had extensive contacts with workers, peasants and others as it toured factories, people's communes, primary schools, a children's palace and mother-and-child care clinics in various parts of china. the delegation also visited / china's export commodities fair in kwangchow.

Chinese PLA Football Team Returns to Peking After Visiting Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

the football team of the chinese people's liberation army with tien chen as its leader and hsing kuei-fu as its deputy leader returned here by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, wang ti-kang, yin tso-chen, liu yung-shou and yuan yu-pai, and sportsmen of the p.l.a.

also present were sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and cha dong huan and li sang wu, deputy military attaches, of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Aden for Home

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 21, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, left here for home yesterday evening after a friendly visit to the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by haider abubaker al attas, minister, feisal ali al-attas, permanent secretary, and abdulrehman al-basri, director of the road project department, of the ministry of public works and communications, and other officials.

chinese ambassador tsui chien was also present.

on the morning of october 15, salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council, received at the presidency

the chinese delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

ambassador tsui chien gave a reception on october 19 on the visit of the delegation to democratic yemen. minister haider abubaker al attas and other officials attended the reception.

during its stay here, the delegation toured the first, second, third and fourth provinces. it was warmly and cordially welcomed by the government and people of democratic yemen.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Vice Minister of Defense Gives Banquet in Honor of Peruvian Army Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1972)

wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin, chief of staff of the peruvian army, and his wife and all members of the peruvian army delegation he is leading.

among the guests were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife, diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy, and other peruvian friends in peking.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and vice-foreign minister yu chan.

wang shu-sheng and edgardo mercado jarrin made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and armed forces of china and peru.

vice-minister wang shu-sheng said: "the peruvian people waged long and valiant struggles against colonialist and imperialist plunder and for national independence. under the leadership of his excellency president juan velasco alvarado, the peruvian people and armed forces have in the past few years fought tit for tat against imperialism to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, defend their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and national resources, and have taken a number of measures in the

interest of developing the national economy. your struggle is just, and we stand foursquare behind you."

he pointed out: the present world situation is excellent. the people of asian, african and latin american countries have achieved a series of new successes in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. countries of the third world are daily awakening and getting united on a broader scale to oppose the policies of aggression, expansion and war pursued by the superpowers. they are playing a bigger and bigger role in international affairs. the day is gone when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism could ride roughshod wherever they pleased.

referring to the friendly relations between china and peru, vice-minister wang shu-sheng said: "both china and peru are developing countries. both belong to the third world. in the struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and build their own countries, the two peoples have consistently sympathized with and supported each other. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and peru in november last year, the relations of friendly cooperation in various fields between them have been growing and friendly contacts between the two peoples have been increasing."

the vice-minister continued: "as foreign minister and peruvian delegate, general mercado had on several occasions made the just call against big-power hegemony at international conferences, and made positive contributions to the promotion of friendly relations between china and peru."

wang shu-sheng expressed the belief that the current visit by general mercado and the other distinguished peruvian guests will certainly make new contributions to the growth of the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of china and peru.

general edgardo mercado jarrin said that the peruvian and chinese peoples were linked by many common points in history, namely, "our respective ancient civilization in the past, and our common desire for independence and social justice at present."

general mercado said: "we are also of the opinion that the international situation is excellent. the people in asia, africa and latin america have scored a series of new victories in their struggle to achieve and safeguard national independence. our country belongs to the third world. we are aware of her economic, political and social status in the world."

he added: "one of the principal aspects in the course of the peruvian revolution is to restore our national dignity. the people of peru begin to be the masters of

our destiny." "we are fighting to safeguard our state sovereignty and national independence. the recovery and safeguarding of our natural resources takes a prominent place in this struggle. because of this, we thank the chinese government for its timely support to our advocacy of the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters."

among the guests at the banquet were cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife, chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife, and guillermo corona, counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking.

present were leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison and other departments concerned, tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, liu lu-chang, huang tsu-hua, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei, chou yung, wang chen-hsiang, yang sen, chai cheng-wen, liu yung-shou, yuan hua-ping, chen teh-ho, chou jung-kuo, wang chuan-pin, yin tso-chen and yu chiao.

Peruvian Army Delegation Attends Art Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and his wife and the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading attended a soiree arranged in their honour here today. the guests were entertained with a number of songs and dances presented by the song and dance troupe of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

the guests were accompanied at the soiree by wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned tu yi-teh, liang pu, chai cheng-wen, chen teh-ho and yu chiao.

eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china, and officials of the peruvian embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian People's Army Delegation Returns to Peking from Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

the syrian people's army delegation led by mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army, wound up its visit to the east china coastal city of tsingtao and returned here by special plane this morning.

returning here by the same plane were chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and minister abdallah cheikh atiyeh and military attache major mohamed jouma al-ahmad of the syrian embassy in peking, who had accompanied the delegation on its visit.

the syrian people's army delegation arrived in tsingtao from talien by special plane on october 20. during its stay in tsingtao, the delegation watched shows of military skills by the militia of a factory and rural production brigades and heard an account of militia organization, military and political training and the joint defence by the militia and the people's liberation army. the delegation also visited the tsingtao aquarium.

pei wei-tseng, commander of the tsingtao garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet to warmly welcome the syrian guests soon after they arrived.

upon the delegation's arrival and departure from tsingtao, it was welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the tsingtao garrison and the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee, including pei wei-tseng, cheng kan and tan tao-chieh, and representatives of local militia.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanganyika Workers Union Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1972)

the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers led by alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the union and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania, concluded a friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air today.

the delegation came here from nanking by train yesterday morning, and was honoured at a banquet given in the evening by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. both wang hsiu-chen and alfred c. tandau spoke at the banquet, hailing the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples.

the tanzanian guests visited the shanghai boiler plant this morning. a leading member of the plant told the visitors how things stood with the plant as well as the advanced deeds of veteran worker liu chin-tang, who is a vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee.

delegation leader tandau introduced lednard m. nakambale, a member of the delegation, to the workers. nakambale, hero of the united republic of tanzania, distinguished himself in fighting a raging fire to protect state property.

the leading member of the plant said he would publicize nakambale's heroism and call on the workers to learn from him.

delegation leader tandau said that once back home he would tell his people, especially the workers, about liu chin-tang and other advanced workers in china.

the tanzanian guests also visited a radio factory and a children's palace where they were given a warm welcome by the workers and children.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the delegation was greeted and seen off by yeh chang-ming, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, wang jih-chu and yu shao-pen, leading members of departments concerned, and representatives of local workers.

while in nanking, the tanzanian delegation viewed the yangtze river bridge and the sun yat-sen mausoleum.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Li Hsien-nien, Chen Chieh and Li Hsi-fu Meet Thai Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion on international trade, this morning met all members of the economic mission from thailand led by vicharn nivatwgngse, under-secretary of the ministry of commerce. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including lu wei-chao, hsi yeh-sheng, tung chao and cheng jui-sheng.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Embassy in Uganda Marks Anniversary of China-Uganda Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 21, 1972)

chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai gave a dinner in kampala on the evening of october 18 to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of uganda, according to a report from that city.

present at the dinner were ugandan government officials including minister of foreign affairs wanume kibedi, minister of culture and community development y.a. engur and permanent secretary of the foreign ministry paul etiang.

the chinese ambassador and the ugandan foreign minister proposed toasts to the steady development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative to UN Declares Chiang Kai-shek Clique's Signature on Treaty on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space Null and Void

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 20, 1972)

in a statement on the peaceful uses of outer space issued at today's meeting of the first committee (political and security) of the united nations general assembly, chinese representative chen chu pointed out that the signature on the treaty, agreement and convention concerning the peaceful uses of outer space by the chiang kai-shek clique usurping the name of "china" is illegal and null and void. the chinese government will undertake no obligations whatsoever.

chen chu stated in the statement: "as from october 1, 1949, the day of the founding of the people's republic of china, the chiang kai-shek clique has no right at all to represent china. it has usurped the name of 'china' to become a party to a treaty, an agreement and a convention on the peaceful uses of outer space, namely: the 1967 'treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies', the 1968 'agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts and the return of objects launched into outer space' and the 1972 'convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects'. in this connection, the chiang kai-shek clique's signatures on the above treaty, agreement and convention are illegal and null and void. the chinese government will undertake no obligations whatsoever. the chinese government will examine treaties, agreements and conventions of this kind before making a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be acceded to."

chen chu said: "the people's republic of china did not participate in the committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, and it still has to acquaint itself with and study the information and issues relevant to the peaceful uses of outer space. the chinese government reserves its right to make comments and take action on related matters in the future."

chen chu stated: "basing itself on the above stand, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting at this session of the general assembly on the draft resolutions and amendments concerning the questions of outer space."

referring to the mitigation of the harmful effects of storms discussed at the meeting, he pointed out: "the

chinese delegation wishes to take this opportunity to state that the chinese government and people have always been deeply concerned over the losses of property and lives caused by natural calamities to the people of various countries concerned, and we are profoundly sympathetic to the efforts made by the philippine and other delegations to mitigate the harmful effects of storms."

the first committee began the debate on the peaceful uses of outer space and other problems on october 12. the debate ended on october 20. at the meeting this evening the committee adopted successively the resolutions concerning the preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, international action for the mitigation of the harmful effects of storms, and the future work of the u.n. outer space committee.

Huang Hua Condemns Colonialism at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 21, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, speaking yesterday at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly on the question of anti-colonialism, condemned colonialism, old and new, and exposed its crimes. he expressed firm support for the just struggle of all peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

huang hua declared, "the present situation is excellent in the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. in the year past, the independent countries in asia, africa and latin america have made unremitting efforts and achieved a series of victories in shaking off superpower control, opposing foreign interference, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eliminating the forces of imperialism and colonialism, protecting national resources and developing national economy. the national liberation movement in asia, africa, latin america and other regions are developing vigorously."

huang hua went on to say, "the peoples of the world are forming an ever broader united front in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become the great trend of history which no one can check," he declared.

he said, "it is very important for the peoples of asia, africa and latin america to sympathize with and support each other and strengthen their unity in the struggle to oppose

colonialism and neo-colonialism and win and safeguard national independence. however, fundamentally speaking, the independence of a country can be achieved mainly through the unremitting struggle of its people. in other words, they should rely mainly on their own efforts and take foreign aid as an auxiliary. one should never rely on others to end colonial rule, still less should he expect colonialism and neo-colonialism to show 'benevolence' and 'bestow' independence on him.

"the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the achievement and defence of national independence is a mass struggle. victory can be won only by mobilizing and organizing the masses in their millions for unremitting struggles. the form of waging struggles is bound to be varied, but in the final analysis the counter-revolutionary violence of the colonialists can be frustrated only by the use of revolutionary violence. we have always opposed assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and are also opposed to the adventurist acts of terrorism by individuals or a handful of people divorced from the masses. but we definitely cannot agree to the confusion of revolutionary violence with 'terrorism'. quite a few representatives touched upon the question of 'terrorism' during the general debate at the earlier stage. what calls for attention is that the portuguese representative has opposed the theory of distinguishing just wars from unjust wars, calling all acts of violence 'terrorism' and describing portugal itself as a victim of 'terrorism'. the representative of south africa further asserted that 'terrorism' will survive so long as the use of force and violence are condoned. moreover, the representative of israel even alleged that the most rampant 'terrorism' today is that which has its root in arab hostility to israel, and he slanderously called the palestine liberation organization a 'terrorist' organization. these are most remarkable performances at the current session of the general assembly. the israeli zionists and the portuguese and south african colonialists with their hands stained with the blood of millions of arab people and african people turn out to be 'the greatest humanitarianists' of the present day. this is indeed a fantastic tale. small wonder that at the current session of the general assembly one superpower has been making such feverish outcries against 'terrorism', while the other superpower has been peddling so energetically the non-use of all force.

"we maintain that the united nations is duty-bound to support the people of various countries in their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. it is utterly impermissible for the superpowers to suppress or demoralize the national liberation movement through the instrumentality of the united nations.

"particular vigilance should be kept over neo-colonialism of various descriptions. the colonialists' old tricks

have been seen through by the people of various countries. the colonialists and neo-colonialists are employing all kinds of new tactics either to maintain their existing colonial rule or to carry out fresh colonial expansion. they either foster agents and buy over traitors to serve them, or incite coups d'etat for subversion or even organize mercenaries for armed invasions. they carry out economic plunder and political control under the guise of investment and loans. it should also be pointed out that they are now trying by every possible means to sow discord and create disputes among the asian, african and latin american countries so as to fish in troubled waters and stage a come-back. what merits particular attention is that a certain superpower is masquerading as a friend of the asian, african and latin american peoples by flaunting the signboard of 'anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism' and professing to give so-called 'aid', while actually it is perpetrating the same colonialist evils. that is a newest type of colonialism."

as for the national "self-determination" and "dialogue" advertised by some people, huang hua said, "self-determination is an important principle in the national liberation movement. but what kind of stuff is the 'self-determination' advertised by colonialism and neo-colonialism? some are forming the so-called 'bantustans' to sabotage the territorial integrity and unity of a state; some rig up titular parliamentary structures with all powers in the hands of the colonialist authorities; some openly instigated armed aggression to dismember a sovereign state. they describe all this as self-determination exclamation in fact they are carrying out national oppression and national division under the name of self-determination.

"in our opinion, it is not impermissible for the oppressed nations and peoples to have dialogue with the colonialists as a means of opposing colonialism on the condition that it does not impair the fundamental interests of the people. but the portuguese colonial authorities and the south african white racist regime are feverishly intensifying their reactionary rule, while hypocritically expressing their readiness to hold 'dialogue' with the parties concerned. obviously, such a dialogue is a means employed by the colonialists to sustain their colonial rule, for the purpose of extricating themselves from their ever greater isolation on the international arena, mollifying the condemnation by the peoples of the world and lulling the fighting will of the local people. it is entirely justified for a large number of african countries to oppose such a kind of 'dialogue'."

china firmly supports the people of various countries in their just struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, huang hua said. "we are firmly convinced that the people of asia, africa, latin america and other regions will rely on themselves, get united, persevere

in struggle and, with the support and sympathy of all the justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world, overcome all the hardships and obstacles on their road of advance and completely bury imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," the vice-chairman of the chinese delegation concluded.

CHINA AND US

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Meets and Fetes American Friendly Personages Maud Russell and Ida Pruitt

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, met with american friendly personages maud russell and ida pruitt here this evening and entertained them at dinner.

foreign friends in peking rewi alley and talitha agnes gerlach were present. dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem) was also present.

maud russell and ida pruitt are visiting china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Chinese Medical Delegation in New York

(NCNA-English New York, Oct. 20, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association led by wu wei-jan and fu yi-cheng concluded its visit here and left for boston yesterday.

on october 17, the delegation visited montefiore hospital and medical center and mount sinai medical center. it was warmly welcomed by leaders and staff of the two medical institutions.

when the delegation arrived at montefiore hospital and medical centre, director dr. martin cherkasky of the institution; dr. victor sidel, chairman of its department of social medicine, and other leading members warmly shook hands with the guests at the entrance. the chinese doctors visited the section on organ transplantation and other sections and watched operations for coronary heart disease.

the chinese delegation, dividing itself into two groups, had lunch and friendly chats with the staff of montefiore hospital and medical centre and mount sinai medical centre. after lunch, the visiting group at mount sinai medical centre visited some laboratories for basic medical sciences and had a discussion on clinical topics such as influenza and cervical cancer. american friends presented to dr. lin chiao-chih a book on cervical cancer. meanwhile, the group at montefiore hospital and medical centre visited a medical care organization, "martin luther king health centre", in south bronx. they were warmly received by the medical workers there.

on the evening of that day, dr. cherkasky, dr. samuel rosen and dr. victor sidel, on behalf of medical workers in new york, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation. they and some other american friends made speeches at the dinner, expressing their warm welcome and the hope that the medical workers of the united states and china would learn from each other. dr. wu wei-jan in his speech expressed thanks for the warm welcome and friendly hospitality of the friends and colleagues in new york and asked them to convey best regards to other american colleagues.

also present at the dinner party were huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the united nations, and counsellors ho li-liang and chang ying.

on the morning of october 18, mayor john lindsey of new york received the chinese delegation at the city hall. he expressed welcome to the chinese delegation's visit to new york.

the chinese medical delegation arrived in new york from washington on october 16.

American Friendly Personages Dryden Phelps and Wife Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 22, 1972)

american friendly personages dryden phelps and mrs. phelps wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today. the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china travel and tourism administrative bureau had given a banquet in their honour.

Delegation of American Society of Newspaper Editors Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 22, 1972)

the delegation of the american society of newspaper editors left here for home today after concluding its visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of press units in kwangchow tsai hsiu-pen, chu hui-liang, yang fan and others.

during its stay in china, the american editors toured yenan, sian, chengchow, linhsien, shanghai, wuhsi and kwangchow. they visited factories, people's communes, hospitals, schools, and press units and places of historical interests and scenic spots.

peking press circles feted the delegation on october 2.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Zambian Minister of State in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1972)

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening met with s. tembo, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry of zambia, and gave a banquet in his honour.

present were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, a.d. chaponda and f.h.b. malawo, commercial counsellors of the zambian embassy here, and members of the zambian minister of state's party.

s. tembo came to peking on friday after attending china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 3, 1972 No. 5248

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Certain Unit under PLA Shenyang Command Conscientiously Reads and Studies in Close Conjunction with Realities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 22, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Harbin dated October 21, 1972) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command perseveringly makes strenuous efforts to study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, thereby not only giving an impetus to the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, but also raising the theoretical level of the committee members.

The Party committee of this PLA unit had to go through a course of understanding before it could persevere in the practice of reading and study in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work. At the beginning, some comrades claimed that they could not spare time to read books since they had many documents to study during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work. For this reason, they separated reading of books from criticism against revisionism at one time. As a result, they not only could not understand profoundly the documents which they had to study, but also could not reason things out clearly in the course of criticizing revisionism.

Later, in a collective exchange of experience in study held by the Party committee, a member of the standing committee cited his own experience to show that reading of books and criticism against revisionism could not be separated from each other. Last year, this standing committee studied the fundamental principle that the revolutionary unity of the proletariat was "one of the first conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat" in the "Communist Manifesto." At that time,he did not link this principle very

well with the reality of the criticism against revisionism, so that he seemed to understand it readily and did not make strenuous efforts to study it.

This year, he studied this principle once again and made analysis and study in conjunction with the sinister conspiracy the opportunist ringleaders inside the Party hatched many times in the past. He came to understand that: To practice splittism is a common characteristic of agents of the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the Party. All representatives of the bourgeoisie who want to undermine the cause of emancipation of the proletariat and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat proceed invariably from the basic problem of impairing the revolutionary unity of the proletariat.

He also reviewed the history of victory of the Chinese revolution: At any crucial moment of the revolution, the whole Party rallied round Chairman Mao, thereby overcoming interference from the "Left" and the Right opportunist lines and sabotage by the class enemies at home and elsewhere. Subsequently, he further understood that revolutionary unity was a unique character of the proletariat and a powerful weapon with which the proletariat could defeat the enemy.

Through this study, he understood more profoundly the viewpoint of revolutionary unity in the "Communist Manifesto." When criticizing the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in practicing splittism, he not only exposed these crimes politically but also refuted them theoretically in a militant manner.

In order to link the reading of books closely with the criticism against revisionism, the Party committee of this PLA unit led its members to read and study perseveringly in relation to the main points of the criticism against revisionism and, applying the theories they had learned, to make a success of special criticism, so that in the course of criticism they could go on deepening their understanding of the basic viewpoints of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In a recent criticism against revisionism, the Party committee took the criticism against the "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as a key point and, first of all, led all to study conscientiously the relevant chapters and paragraphs in such works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Anti-Dühring" and "On Practice," and to take a firm hold of the theoretical weapon.

The deputy secretary of the Party committee linked the "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type with the idealist trash peddled by Berkeley, Dühring, Mach and Bogdanov, and saw clearly the anti-Marxist nature of the "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

On the basis of private study, the Party committee again organized all comrades to carry out study and criticism collectively on two occasions,

making them understand more clearly the fundamental principle of the Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

In its practice of the past year and more, the Party committee of this PLA unit also paid close attention to strengthening private study of its members at ordinary times. It held that, without general reading at ordinary times as a foundation, it would be difficult to make strenuous efforts to study the works of Marx and Lenin in the light of the main points of the criticism against revisionism. For this reason, besides adhering to the system of weekly collective study, the Party committee members grasped every minute to study the full text of translations of works of Marx and Lenin one after another.

In the light of the problem of relationship between consciousness and matter, some Party committee members studied "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" rather systematically and took down notes on what they had learned. In view of the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in rabidly changing the Party's basic line, some Party committee members spared time to study "Communist Manifesto" on seven occasions, and wrote voluminous notes on what they had learned.

For the purpose of having a good grasp of the viewpoint toward "political power" in the Marxist doctrine of the state, a standing committee member has read "The State and Revolution" three times since the beginning of this year, and selected to read some relevant chapters and paragraphs in such articles as "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." Thanks to his accumulated knowledge through private study at ordinary times, he was able in a recent criticism against revisionism to apply the principles he had learned and to proceed from three sides to criticize the reactionary fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the problem of political power. He said: Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type talked about political power by alienating it from the class and interpreted the history of class struggle as a history of palace coups d'etat. Their aim was to change the nature of the political power of the proletariat. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type talked about political power by alienating it from the masses and put the relationship between suppression and dependence upside down. Their aim was to get rid of the object on which the political power of the proletariat rested and to dispose of the basic strength of the political power of the proletariat. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type talked about political power by alienating it from the Party's leadership and put the tactics of personal strife for power and gain in place of the role of the Party's leadership. Their aim was to separate the political power of the proletariat from the leadership of the Party's line.

All comrades were enlightened by the way in which this standing committee member carried out study and made criticism. At present, most members of the Party committee have already finished reading some works of Marx and Lenin and the five philosophical essays of Chairman Mao which are specified for reading by higher level cadres. Some of them have also read other works of Marx and Lenin. They have learned that, doing private study in this way,

they can have at their disposal a long period of time by using odd bits of time, and push the accumulated knowledge bit by bit and push the "criticize revisionism and rectify style of work" and "reading and study" movement to develop step by step and in depth.

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

They Keep in Mind the Interests of the People

- Story of how CCP committee of Ch'angt'ai hsien, Fukien Province, conscientiously carries out the Party's policies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 22, 1972)

In Ch'angt'ai hsien, Fukien Province, whenever implementation of the Party's policy is mentioned, the cadres and the masses invariably praise the leading members of the hsien Party committee for their high consciousness of the Party's line and their firm grasp and correct implementation of the Party's policies.

Since its establishment, the CCP committee of Ch'angt'ai hsien has been paying close attention to implementing the Party's line and policies. For this reason, work in various fields develops steadily, grain output increases year after year, and comparatively fast development is also registered in forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. In 1970, grain output rose to 960 catties per mow as against 904 in 1969; last year, it exceeded 1,000 catties per mow. In 1971, the number of hogs increased by 88 percent as against that in 1969, attaining the target of one hog per capita; each family also had an average of 0.9 head of draft cattle. The acreage planted to sugar cane and fruits is extended year after year and the yield also increases year after year.

This bounteous achievement is made through struggle.

Adhere to Principles, Do Nothing in Haste

The road of progress has twists and turns, and class struggle exists everywhere on the road of long march. In the course of carrying out the Party's various policies, Ch'angt'ai hsien committee is often subject to interference from the "Left" and the Right and frequently faces the struggle between the right and the wrong. What attitude should it take in the face of struggle? Should it adhere to the Party's principle or follow the general trend? Should it carry out struggle perseveringly and surmount interference or pay no attention to what has happened? The Party committee of Ch'angt'ai hsien has given correct answers to these questions by its work practice.

In the summer of 1970, some localities wilfully took the brigade instead of the production team as the basic accounting unit. At that time, some cadres of Ch'angt'ai hsien could not see the orientation clearly for the time being and thought that "in Ch'angt'ai hsien, the situation of revolution and production was fine, the masses worked with surging vigor, and conditions were ripe," and they also suggested changing the accounting unit.

The Party committee realized that this was a serious problem and immediately called a meeting to analyze the condition of this hsien and to

study the Party's policy. All comrades came to realize that: It has been clearly laid down in the Party's policy that the production team is the basic accounting unit, and this has never changed for a long time in the past. Judging from the situation in Ch'angt'ai hsien, the practice of taking the production team as the basic accounting unit is really advantageous to the development of agricultural production and must not be changed without sufficient cause.

But some cadres did not understand this ideologically and thought that in so doing the hsien committee showed that it was "conservative" and "backward" and "lagging behind the development of the current situation."

After hearing these views, some leading members of the hsien committee began to hesitate. In the light of the newly emerging problems, the hsien committee held a class to study the line and the policies and organized all comrades for a discussion of the problem: "Which is the correct way?"

One of the comrades said: "Some cadres want to change the accounting unit. Let them do what they want. This saves us from being labeled as 'conservative' and 'backward.'"

Huang Chin-t'ien, deputy secretary of the hsien committee, pointed out immediately that this idea was incorrect. He said: "Carrying out the Party's policy is a serious political task. We must constantly grasp the main orientation and in no way should we do a thing in haste. In doing anything, we must keep in mind the interests of the people and we must not be particular about our personal loss or gain. Some cadres may fail to understand the Party's policy for the time being. We must do political and ideological work carefully among them."

All comrades agreed with him. Their consensus was that they should consciously hold to the Party's principle and surmount any interference.

Educated through persuasion and by reasoning, the cadres who were not enlightened took a turn. They said: "It is not that the hsien committee is 'conservative' and 'backward,' but that we have not studied the Party's policy sufficiently." The hsien committee perseveringly acted in accordance with the Party's policy and directed the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses in building socialism along the correct track.

Bravely Assume Responsibility, Correct Mistakes Readily

While carrying out the Party's policy, Ch'angt'ai hsien committee often took a course leading from not understanding the policy to understanding it gradually and from not carrying it out consciously to carrying it out comparatively consciously. When carrying out the policy, it went astray once and learned a bitter lesson. But it did not adopt an attitude of shunning its mistakes but bravely made self-criticism, assumed responsibility and corrected the mistakes readily.

In the spring of the year before last, the cadres of Chup'u brigade, Ch'engkuan commune, were afraid that the growing of fruit trees by commune members for their own use would impede collective production. Accordingly, they made a report to K'o Ch'i-jui, a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee, and suggested appropriating the fruit trees planted privately by the commune members around their houses to the collective. Upon learning this, K'o felt that this would make the commune members concentrate their energies on doing collective production and so he agreed to this suggestion.

Later, the hsien committee studied this problem and felt that this was at variance with the Party's policy. It held a policy studying class and organized the leading members of the hsien committee to study the Party's various economic policies for rural areas in the present period. They further strengthened their regard for the policies and came to realize that the private growing of fruit trees by the commune members around their houses was family side-occupation under the guidance of the socialist collective economy and this was proper and should be allowed because it would help increase social wealth and help the commune members earn greater income. This would not impede the collective production if the commune members were educated intensively in socialism and helped to raise their consciousness in doing farming for the revolution; the fruit trees planted privately by the commune members around their houses should not be appropriated to the collective but the commune members should be helped to develop such planting of trees.

Through study, K'o came to understand that he formerly did not study the policies sufficiently and did not have a good grasp of them and so he made mistakes. He was prepared to go to make self-criticism before the cadres and the masses, but he felt that if he, a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee, went to the masses to examine his own mistakes, his prestige would suffer and he would not be able to work smoothly in the future.

At that moment, he recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "Taught by mistakes and setbacks, we have become wiser and handle our affairs better. It is hard for any political party or person to avoid mistakes, but we should make as few as possible. Once a mistake is made, we should correct it, and the more quickly and thoroughly the better." He asked himself reproachfully: Should a communist follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policy or seek to protect his "face" and "prestige"? In doing a thing, should he think first of the interests of the people or consider his personal gain and loss? He came to understand that if he had made a mistake, he should not keep it secret but should draw a lesson from it and correct it quickly, and this was the attitude a communist should take.

The next day, the hsien committee decided to return the privately planted fruit trees to the commune members. Taking with him the decision adopted by the hsien committee, K'o went deep into various communes and brigades and actively admitted his mistakes and explained the Party's policy clearly. The ownership of the privately planted fruit trees was assigned to the commune members and the enthusiasm of the masses in socialism was aroused.

Last fall, a hsien-wide campaign was launched to grow fruit trees. There were not enough saplings to meet the demand. The commune members actively sent to the production teams the saplings of fruit trees which they had cultivated by grafting. These saplings were cheaper than those purchased from other localities and could be obtained conveniently. This guaranteed accomplishment of the plan of growing fruit trees.

The Party's Policies Must Be Grasped Penetratingly, Meticulously and Through to the End

As a result of the arduous efforts made during a period of time, the Party's various rural policies were carried out with comparatively good results in Ch'angt'ai hsien, and the poor and lower-middle peasants had personal ease of mind and worked ever more vigorously in production.

In this excellent situation, some comrades became rather conceited and slackened their efforts: "We may as well take a rest when the policies have been carried out and the masses satisfied."

Seeing this situation, Ch'ü Yu-san, secretary of the hsien committee, sounded an alarm ideologically. At his suggestion, the hsien committee held a rectification meeting. At the meeting, he gave an account of his experience in developing sugar-cane production in the past.

In 1970, the cadres of some communes and brigades held that "it was safe to grasp grain but dangerous to grasp multiple undertakings" and they paid one-sided attention to grain production while neglecting development of sugar-cane production. Upon discovering this, the hsien committee propagandized Chairman Mao's policy, "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development" with great fanfare, and helped all comrades to distinguish between socialism and capitalism and to handle the relationship between agriculture and side-occupations correctly, thereby inducing development in sugar-cane production.

At that time,many comrades thought that after arduous efforts had been exerted in this way, no serious problem would crop up in the future. Unexpected by them, in the next year, some brigades, being influenced by the capitalist ideology, regarded development of sugar-cane production as a "good way" to make money, and they were bent on grasping sugar-cane production and neglected management of grain crops. Some comrades did not understand why the problem which they formerly thought had been solved showed itself again. This time, all comrades conscientiously analyzed the experience of this event and found an answer: The Party's basic line must be "talked over every year, every month and every day," and the Party's directives and policies must also be grasped penetratingly, meticulously and through to the end and in no way should they think anything was done once and for all nor should they grasp the policies by fits and starts.

Ch'ü Yu-san reminded all comrades: We must not be intoxicated by our victory. When having made an achievement, we must be humble and prudent and also see our shortcomings. After the rectification meeting, the leading members of the hsien committee took the achievements as a motive force pushing

them forward and they constantly went deep into the basic level to make investigation and study, to discover problems and solve them promptly.

In the spring of this year, a cadre reported this to the hsien committee: Hsiamei brigade spent its capital on non-productive construction, thus impeding realization of the distribution plan. The hsien committee held that failure to realize the distribution plan would dampen the enthusiasm of the masses in productive labor, and this problem must be solved quickly.

Huang Chin-t'ien, deputy secretary of the hsien committee, came to Hsiamei brigade to tell the cadres about the honorable traditions of the revolutionary forerunners of arduous struggle, hard work and plain living and arouse the masses to criticize the styles of the bourgeois pampered sons of extravagance and waste, thereby teaching the cadres a lesson. Not long after that, the brigade and its production teams set up and improved some financial and accounting systems which prohibited unauthorized loans of money and waste of money. The style of self-reliance, hard work and plain living became a general practice among them. They used the funds, which they formerly appropriated for building an office, to build a warehouse and buy chemical fertilizer. For the purpose of reducing the cost of farming, they gathered weeds, accumulated manure and developed pig raising, thereby cutting non-productive expenses and developing production. In the first half of this year, grain output increased by a big margin, and the whole brigade was able to overfulfill in one quarter its annual task of delivering and selling grain to the State. In this way, the collective expanded its capital accumulation, distribution to the commune members was realized, and they generally earned a greater income.

The hsien committee learns from the change in Hsiamei brigade that the Party's policy is an important guarantee for the development of production. Meanwhile, it has discovered that many weak links still exist in the execution of the policy and the comrades must not "take a rest" but must grasp the policy conscientiously. Taking firm hold of this chance, it examines the policy of hsien-wide distribution, popularizes Hsiamei brigade's experience in a down-to-earth way, and achieves excellent results. In the face of an achievement, the hsien committee does not feel conceited and stand still. After that, whenever it has carried out a policy and pushed its work a step forward, it would sum up its experience and try to find shortcomings, so that the Party's policy is carried out with ever better results.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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An Invaluable Spirit

- short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 22, 1972)

Facts about the conscientious implementation of the Party's policy by the Party committee of Ch'angt'ai hsien tell us that the leadership of the hsien committee plays a role in deciding whether or not the Party's policy can be carried out in a hsien. To exercise correct leadership, the leading members of the hsien committee must conscientiously study and master the spirit of the policy and, meanwhile, must adhere to the principle of the Party spirit and surmount interference from the "Left" and the Right. Comrades of Ch'angt'ai hsien committee were able to discover promptly and rectify quickly the incorrect practices which were at variance with the Party's principle and violated the Party's policy, in whichever direction it might blow.

With regard to the cadres who did not understand the Party's policy and who were not enlightened for the time being, effort was made to explain clearly to them promptly the Party's policy and to help them raise their consciousness, distinguish between the right and the wrong and draw clear demarcation lines. Sometimes, they might fail to understand some of the Party's policies so that they made mistakes in carrying out these policies, but once they discovered their mistakes, they would resolutely and conscientiously draw on the lessons learned and perseveringly correct their mistakes. They "persist in what is good and correct any mistakes in the interests of the people." This kind of stern and serious spirit is very invaluable.

The leading comrades of some localities and some units do not take a sufficiently correct attitude toward implementation of the Party's policy. Some comrades do not conscientiously study the policy and so cannot clearly define the policy and invariably are unable to carry out the policy. Others have discovered some phenomena which are at variance with the Party's policy, but they "do not mention them although they are aware of them" for fear of being involved and "getting into trouble." Still others have not acted on the Party's policy but, after being criticized by the masses, they dare not correct their mistakes for fear of losing "face" and "prestige."

What the comrades need here is, as the comrades of Ch'angt'ai hsien committee do, to ask question of themselves: Should a communist follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policy or seek to protect personal "face" and "prestige"? The correct answer can only be: He should resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and conscientiously execute the Party's policy.

Conscientious execution of the policy is a question of major importance bearing on the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A Party's leading organization and a leading cadre must study diligently and read seriously. They must go on raising their consciousness of

carrying out the policy in the course of practice. They also must make strenuous efforts to change their world outlook, intensify tempering of their Party spirit, daringly adhere to principles, and struggle against all phenomena which are at variance with the policy. Only by so doing can they implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies to the letter and carry out their work and production with ever better results.

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SHIPBUILDING

Develop Shipbuilding Technology and Ceaselessly Improve the Quality of Shipbuilding

by

CCP Committee of Dairen Red Flag Shipyard

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 18, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the realm of production struggle and scientific experimentation, mankind always develop incessantly and nature also develop incessantly. They will never stop at a fixed level." One of the very important questions in production struggle is the question of product quality. In the meantime, the correct understanding and handling of the relation between the quality of products and scientific experimentation with the line as the leading factor has a significant bearing on the promotion of technology and the development of productivity.

Development of Technology Is Bound To Improve the Quality of Products Incessantly

All products follow a course from non-existence to existence and then from existence to better quality. This course is consistent with the reality of science and technology. Let us take the history of development of the shipbuilding industry in our country as an example: At the beginning of the liberation, our shipbuilding industry was engaged mainly in repairs because of the fact that the industrial foundation of old China was weak and that shipbuilding technology was backward. But under the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, shipbuilding workers followed the road of developing industry on the basis of self-reliance. As a result, shipbuilding technology was developed incessantly. Subsequently ship repair was gradually developed into shipbuilding and construction of coastal ships was gradually developed into the construction of 10,000-ton class ocean-going ships.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must not only produce more products but also improve the quality." Thus, quality has been considered the basis in the development of the shipbuilding industry. As science and technology developed incessantly the quality of shipbuilding was improved gradually. Now that we have accumulated considerable experience in shipbuilding and achieved a certain scientific and technical standard, we must impose higher quality standards on ourselves and, in the meantime, we should be able to achieve these standards.

However, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, proceeding from the idealist viewpoint of history and the reactionary standpoint, tried to go against the trend. In the realm of shipbuilding industry they advocated the theory of "buying ships is better than building ships," held the temporary backward situation to be unchangeable and negated the development of shipbuilding

industry in our country in an attempt to smother the newborn shipbuilding industry. Later, they brought forth "great plans" and "high targets" and practiced "assemblying of hulls" to undermine from the extreme "Left" the laws governing the development of shipbuilding technology in our country in an attempt to ruin the shipbuilding industry. All these have been shattered by the objective development of events but it still demonstrates to us the acuteness and complexity of the struggle between the two lines in the course of development of the shipbuilding industry.

Marxism holds that development of things is governed by laws which can be understood and grasped and that through the grasping of these laws we can actively promote the development of things. The general line of "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" personally formulated by great leader Chairman Mao and his series of instructions concerning the development of shipbuilding industry correctly reflect the laws governing the development of the shipbuilding industry and opened a broad road for its development. Under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, shipbuilding workers, cadres and technicians vigorously developed mass activities of scientific experimentation and technical innovation in the practice of persisting in the three great revolutionary struggles. They gradually developed shipbuilding technology and ceaselessly improved the quality of shipbuilding. Let us take for examples the following 10,000-class ocean-going tankers recently built in our yard: the "Tach'ing No. 27," "Tach'ing No. 28," "Tach'ing No. 29" and "Tach'ing No. 30." Their speed is increasing and their quality has also been improved steadily. This is only an inevitable result of the development of shipbuilding technology.

Improving the Quality of Products in the Course of Incessantly Making use of Existing Achievements in Technology

To improve the quality of products in the course of incessantly making use of existing achievements in technology is an important way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Where do achievements in science and technology come from? Achievements in science and technology do not come by themselves, nor are they created by "prophets" or "geniuses." They are the crystallization of the necessity of class struggle and production struggle in the course of the development of the power of production and scientific experimentation. Consequently all achievements in science and technology are a product of a historical period.

Take the processing of ship propellers for example: In the past all work was done by hand; therefore much manual labor was involved and production efficiency was low. Later, as a result of the necessity arising out of the development of the shipbuilding industry, we succeeded in developing the "automatic electric propeller-milling machine" and basically mechanized the process. Now, in order to make the propeller rust-proof and durable, we

have again succeeded in making fiber-glass propellers. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the theory of "ultimate truth" and referred to existing scientific and technological achievements in foreign countries as "having reached the top" and being "the ultimate." This fully exposed their attempt to undermine the development of our science, technology and productivity. In the meantime, this can only prove their own ignorance and absurdity.

Achievements in science and technology promote the development of productivity and this can be seen most clearly in the standards for the quality of products. Technical standards stipulated by the state are all based on large numbers of scientific experiments and the reality of production. These technical standards are generally consistent with the needs of construction. However, as socialist enterprise develop ceaselessly everyday, new needs arise ceaselessly and, in the meantime, development in science, technology and production power create more and more favorable conditions for the further elevation of technical standards. Therefore, we must persist in the principle of "Trying for the best" and incessantly improve the quality of products according to actual needs and realistic possibilities.

In the past, our yard used the method of hot processing to make hull plates; i.e., "heat them with the big furnace and pound them with the big hammer." But heating by the big furnace impaired the metallographic structure of the steel plates and oxidized the surface. This reduced the quality of the surface. At that time, limited by the scientific and technical level, technical standards were relatively low. But the broad masses of shipbuilding workers, cadres and technicians followed Chairman Mao's teaching of "eliminating superstition and liberating thought," refused to be content with the technical standards already reached and made full use of existing scientific and technical capabilities to engage in scientific experiments in a big way. Later, they successfully worked out a "water-and-fire bending of alloy steel plates" technique and changed hot processing to comprehensive cold and hot processing. In this way the quality of processing was improved and the efficiency of processing was increased. This fact demonstrated that the only way to make science and technology develop incessantly and the quality of products continue to improve is to use existing technical standards or achievements in technology as the starting point to create new things incessantly and advance incessantly.

Persisting in the Combination of Theory with Practice and Advancing Incessantly Toward the Realm of Freedom

The history of science and technology and the history of development of production are a history of the development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom and a history of the development of the combination of theory with practice.

In the course of developing scientific experimentation and improving the quality of products, we must extensively concentrate the rich practical experience of the workers, cadres and technicians as well as take into full

consideration the theoretical wealth accumulated by our predecessors and by foreigners. We must also incessantly develop the new achievements in the course of the combination of scientific and technical theory with the practice of production. After having attained achievements in scientific research and improving the quality of products, we must also seriously sum up the entire process, find out the laws and push the achievements in scientific research and the activities of improving the quality of products upward to become scientific and technical theories before "theory can solve problems of essence." We must grasp the essence before we can develop from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom.

When we were trying to solve a problem concerning the "shrinking" of the cylinder jacket, comrade engineer Chang Ch'ao worked with the masses of workers, emphasized the combination of theory with practice, quickly succeeded in devising a method of mixing the materials and improved the quality of the cylinder jacket.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The foundation of theory is practice." Scientific and technical theory is a summing up of our understanding of the essence and laws of objective matters in the practice of understanding nature and remolding nature. Theory comes from practice and wisdom comes from the masses. Workers are the masters of scientific and technical theories, who really know and are the wisest. The masses of working people are wisest because they consider Marxism their own spiritual weapon.

Lenin pointed out: "When we advance along the road of Marxist theory, we shall get closer and closer to objective truth (but we shall never come to the end of it). When we advance along any other road, we shall get nowhere except to meet with confusion and mistakes."

Comrade engineer Ch'en Huo-chin of our yard humbly learned from the practical experience of the masses of workers and combined it with theory. The success of the research on "formation by explosion without mold" which he conducted together with old worker Chou Chia-liang and others was a good example. Processing by explosion required a mold, but large molds were expensive and difficult to make; in the meantime they could stand only a few explosions and were therefore very uneconomical. So, they seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and used the viewpoint of dialectic materialism to analyze the unevenness of the load of explosion and the fluidity of the deformation of steel plates and discovered the possibility of formation by explosion without mold. After a series of scientific experiments and, in three months' time, they registered result which no one dared to imagine in the past.

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COAL MINING

East China Colliery Party Committee Maintains Good Style of Work

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 24, 1972)

the members of the party committee of the tzupo coal mining administration in east china's shantung province keep to the chinese communist party's tradition of hard working and close ties with the masses.

they regularly take part in collective productive labour and ask the workers for opinions and criticism. the committee secretary chang hui-min tries to set a good example, as does deputy secretary wang feng-tang. wang feng-tang is a veteran worker who was wounded in action during the revolutionary war to liberate the country. over the past 20 years since coming to the coal mine, he has kept to the revolutionary tradition of plain living and hard work. he once found that mine cars and conveyors were not operating smoothly. he went down to the tunnelling and working faces to investigate and found that workers of the electric maintenance group of a mine were repairing the cars with scrap material. many of the cars could be used again. the party committee discussed the matter and popularized this experience. this touched off a movement to repair cars and conveyors. in 20 days, 2,220 cars were repaired and 5,500 meters of conveying belts repaired or made.

the building of a chemical plant testified to the role of cadres. the party committee decided to put up the factory building by relying on the miners without affecting the production so as to save money for the state. deputy secretary of the party committee wang chieh led a number of miners in building a lime kiln on a hill and they produced enough for the purpose. thanks to cooperation by cadres and workers, a medium-sized chemical plant was built in a short time, saving 4.6 million yuan for the state.

chairman mao teaches: "to make china rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality". to implement this teaching, the party committee invited veteran workers to relate how they had worked tirelessly to extract more coal to support the war of liberation. this was a profound education for the workers.. several veteran workers collected waste oil in the mining area, and after many experiments they processed it into several kinds of quality oil. so far they have processed 158 tons of quality oil, valued at 230,000 yuan.

by relying on its own strength, the tzupo mining administration has built or expanded more than 40 small factories that turn out iron and steel, cement, explosives drilling equipment, bearings, cable and many other products.

tzupo is an old mining area with thin seams and a complicated geological structure. yet by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers have opened more shafts and raised the mechanization rate of extraction and tunnelling. the mine has fulfilled the state plans ahead of schedule every year since 1970. the january-august state plans for coal output, tunnelling, cost, profit, labour efficiency and consumption of material were fulfilled or over-fulfilled.

DESERT CONTROL

Northwest China Hsien Controls Desert

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 24, 1972)

by afforestation, improving alkaline soil and added irrigation facilities, northwest china's tunhuang county has controlled sandstorms from the gobi desert and constantly raised farm output over the past few years.

grain output per hectare since 1966 has been above the three-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. it reached 3.8 tons in 1971 and grain and cotton expectations are still higher this year. the county has been cited as an advanced unit of the province in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

the gobi hems in on three sides tunhuang county in the westernmost part of the kansu corridor, and there are rolling sand hills on the other side. annual precipitation is only 30 mm, while annual evaporation as high as 3,800 mm. water flowing from the chilien mountains to the tangho river was the only source for irrigation. the irrigation channel and ditches fell into disrepair owing to the reactionary rule before liberation. many villages and large tracts of farmland were swallowed up by sandstorms, and farmland and farm output dwindled.

the flow of the tangho river was augmented after liberation by repairing and building new irrigation facilities, but it still could not meet the expansion of agriculture. leading county members surveyed all 18 valleys in the upper reaches of the river and found a big source

of water at the foot of the chilien mountains. braving heavy snow and severe cold 40 degrees below zero centigrade, 500 commune members after breaking ice three metres deep built two dams in two months in 1970. this led the mountain water into the tangho to increase the flow.

however, the ditches over a large stretch of gobi leaked badly. again the people plunged into all-round repairing and building of the irrigation network. they levelled sand dunes to build dams and lined the beds of the ditches with pebbles and turf.

all this helped bring up wheat yield to 4 tons per hectare. through more than 1,000 kilometres of canals, melted snow now irrigates 12,000 hectares. despite a severe drought in 1971, the people had a good harvest.

the mingshan brigade at the foot of mingshan mountain lost villages and large tracts of farmland due to sandstorms before liberation. beginning in 1964, the poor and lower-middle peasants tried to control the sand and opened canals by cutting through the sand ridges and grew trees. when sand swallowed up the new ditches, they tried again. over eight years, they cut through seven sand ridges, controlled 80 sand hills and created 40 hectares of land, and afforested over 33 hectares to fix the drifting sand and grow fruit. this brigade averaged 3.75 tons per hectare of grain and 675 kilograms of ginned cotton by 1970, and was no longer dependent on the state for food grain and loans. it began to supply the state with cotton, grain and oil bearing seeds in 1971.

tunhuang, with a population of 70,000, has planted 40 million trees over an area of 4,660 hectares along a 100 kilometre long stretch of desert. it has also built 3,300 hectares of farmland. shelter belts have been built round eight places in the county that are subject to constant windstorms.

in addition, the people have transformed 2,000 hectares of alkaline soil and farm scientifically. tunhuang used to have one crop a year, owing to the short frost-free period of 160 days. by repeated experiments, the commune members succeeded in growing two crops a year. in 1971 1,533 hectares, grown to two crops, gave a big increase in total grain output and yield per hectare. cotton yield doubled, and total output was nine times that before liberation.

there has been an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation and fishery in the county. the people's life is constantly improving, and purchasing power is 5.4 times the pre-liberation figure.

BAST FIBERS

China's Vast Fibers Areas Report Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

total output of flax in northeast china's heilungkiang province, a major producer, was 50 per cent over last year's.

the peasants achieved this after defeating strong winds and cold spells in spring and hails later.

in the east china province of chekiang, a traditional jute producer, five major producing areas suffered low temperature, excessive rain, typhoon, insect attacks and plant diseases. the rural cadres and commune members worked hard and reduced the effects to the minimum. per hectare output was close to that of last year, which was a good year. some production teams got six tons per hectare or more.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming in East China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 24, 1972)

the lungchiao production brigade in east china's kiangsu province has shifted from double to triple cropping and had good harvests for years running. it got 16 tons of grain per hectare last year and registered an increase for this year's early rice and other summer harvested crops.

the lakeside brigade has favourable natural conditions, but before 1964 it only harvested two crops -- rice and wheat -- from the same land a year. in a 1964 movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, the brigade succeeded in switching from double to triple cropping on a portion of its farmland. this came as a result of mass scientific experiments, the setting up of experimental and seed plots and the forming of scientific experimental groups composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and other commune members to devise ways to increase production on large tracts of land.

by sowing earlier than usual and using a number of early ripening rice strains of high purity bred in the experimental plots plus application of more fertilizer and other measures, the brigade was able to plant part of its farmland to double-cropping rice. this was followed

by another crop of wheat. thus in twelve months the brigade grew three crops which would ordinarily take sixteen months to ripen. grain output that year was 7.5 tons per hectare. the brigade with its high yield set an example in learning from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture.

new methods of field management were worked out to suit the new farming system under which each rice crop has a shorter growing period.

acreage under the new system has increased year by year since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. yield of each rice crop reaped last year averaged six tons per hectare as compared with 3.75 tons before.

experiments with wheat have boosted the per-unit yield. output rose to 2.25 tons per hectare in 1964 from around 750 kilograms at the time of liberation. brigade cadres went to the wheat fields with experienced peasants and technicians, studied the root systems of sample wheat plants and found that the lower half of the roots were practically soaked in water because of the high water table. this was caused by heavy annual rainfall and many rivers. drainage ditches were dug in the fields and, combined with other measures, this raised the yield to 4.7 tons per hectare.

the brigade's experience has been popularized in the suchou administrative area where the brigade is. the area averaged more than nine tons of grain per hectare last year, with an increasing number of brigades and teams topping 15 tons per hectare.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Southwest China Province Builds More Farm Projects

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 23, 1972)

in line with the general principle for developing the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", southwest china's yunnan province completed well over 100 projects that serve agriculture in the first nine months of this year.

these include reservoirs, chemical fertilizer plants, hydro-electric power stations and farm machinery plants.

the province has completed these projects quickly, with the priority given to major projects. under the

guidance of the provincial leading departments, teams from various units joined forces in building a nitrogenous fertilizer plant. more than 2,000 pieces of equipment were installed in a short time and the plant went into production in february this year. in building a reservoir in hsiangyun county, manpower and equipment were first concentrated on digging a 50-kilometre-long main canal, thus ensuring rapid completion of the whole project. the reservoir has served over 2,600 hectares of farmland this year.

priority is given to projects in the areas populated by minority nationalities. a hydro-electric power station with a capacity of 3,200 kilowatts was built in lungling county with the help of the provincial power bureau. the station began generating electricity in may this year.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Peking Outskirts Expand Water Conservancy Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

the outskirts of peking have increased the irrigated acreage to 313,000 hectares over the past six years, 36 per cent more than the 1965 figure, thanks to water conservancy projects added.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels during the great proletarian cultural revolution led the commune members and cadres in criticizing such revisionist fallacies as relying solely on experts and belittling small water conservancy works. in cooperation with technicians, the peasants built many medium-sized and small works in recent years.

the low-lying area to the southeast of the city used to be subject to water-logging. in response to chairman mao's great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control", 100,000 peasants, cadres and technicians worked together to harness the three northern tributaries of the haiho river in its upper reaches. during the slack winter seasons of 1970 and 1971, they dredged and widened 80 kilometres of river channels, and built 125 kilometres of dykes and more than 200 sluice gates, bridges and culverts. as a result, the area southeast of the city was able to withstand a heavy rainstorm this july. the precipitation was 300 to 400 milimetres a day and the flow of the water crest came to 600 cubic metres per second. but the flood waters were easily diverted.

the people's communes in the outlying areas of the city have adhered to the principle of undertaking mainly small water control works and relying on their own strength. they have built 200 small reservoirs and ponds and 600 pumping stations and sunk 6,000 wells since 1966. at the same time they built five medium-sized reservoirs and some canals connected with them. there was an unusually big rainstorm in the hilly areas of huaijou county this year. however, the county's 45 reservoirs and ponds held back the flood waters. seven medium-sized and small reservoirs took 60 million cubic metres of water, averting a natural disaster.

there was a long serious drought this year. the city's outlying areas rushed sinking more wells. tahsing county alone sank 2,000 pump wells in a little over one year before and during the drought. these helped overcome the drought.

the city's outskirts got over three tons of grain per hectare two years running, outstripping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. there was a good harvest of summer grain this year despite the drought.

MODEL PEASANT

Liang Chin-cheng--Young Chinese Peasant, Militiaman and Painter

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 23, 1972)

a young chinese peasant outstanding in production and militia activities has become a popular painter through the party's encouragement and his own arduous efforts.

thirtyone-year-old liang chin-cheng is a leading member of the tsaitso production brigade in coastal fukien province facing the quemoy islands occupied by the kuomintang clique with a strip of water between, and a deputy militia platoon leader. some 200 of his 1,200 paintings, posters and graphic art works have been carried in the newspapers, art journals and pictorials. they are powerful expressions of the peasants' past struggle against landlord exploitation, their present happy life and heroic fight in the conquest of nature and army-people solidarity on the coastal line.

born in a poor family overseas, liang chin-cheng was sent home at the age of nine by his parents. as a youngster, he liked painting and kept at it. during work breaks in the fields and at his home in his spare time, he devoted himself to drawing. he studied the

methods of drawing through his collection of picture books and picture clippings from the newspapers and periodicals.

the local party organizations noticed his talent and encouraged him. they invited professional painters to give him instructions. arrangements were made for him to go to art exhibitions in other places, including the national art exhibition held last spring in peking. all this broadened his knowledge of painting.

liang chin-cheng paints for a clear purpose -- to propagate mao tsetung thought, to portray heroic workers, peasants and soldiers, and to praise the happy life of the new society. from 1959 to 1961, when china was confronted with temporary difficulties in national economy and liu shao-chi fanned up the revisionist trend, liang painted 48 pictures in which he recalled the crimes of exploitation committed by the landlords in the locality and contrasted the life of the poor and lower middle peasants before and after liberation and depicted how they had straightened their backs. these served as vivid class education for the commune members against capitalist tendencies.

liang chin-cheng not only pays attention to the ideological content of his work, but strived for effective artistic presentation. he welcomes opinions. in doing "the new look of tsaitso", a traditional chinese painting which mirrors the progress in his village, over 100 commune members gave opinions. liang made changes times and again.

working as a cadre, liang chin-cheng is busy on the farm all the year round, taking the lead in all work. he is skilled at farming, fishery and salt production. he led the masses in digging ditches and wells and transplanting early rice in time when tsaitso was hit by severe drought in the spring of last year. this gave him the material for a painting entitled "battle against drought". portraying 200 high-spirited people working with hoes and water wheels, the painting shows the people's enthusiasm in learning from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

liang chin-cheng, who joined the militia at the age of sixteen, was cited for meritorious service during an artillery duel with the kuomintang in 1958. his paintings reflect the exploits of the armymen and people. one is a new year picture "the army and people are of one family", which brings out the revolutionary spirit of armymen and people on the coastal front fighting shoulder to shoulder against the enemy, and is liked very much by the local people.

FRUIT GROWING

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Guides Fruit Growers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

apple trees considered suitable for cultivation in northern china are doing well on the outskirts of shanghai south of the yangtze, thanks to efforts by chinese orchard workers under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking.

the paoshan orchard under the shanghai fruit and sundry goods company has reported a good harvest of apples this year, averaging 23.25 tons per hectare. more than a dozen varieties of apples are grown.

the orchard party branch has summed up the experience in an article entitled "philosophical revelations in transplanting northern trees to the south" which appears in the latest issue of the "red flag" journal. a summary follows:

in the great leap forward in 1958, the workers of our orchard proposed that apple trees from the north be grown in our orchard. but literature on fruit growing says that the apple thrives in a cold dry climate, generally in places with sandy soil, a mean temperature ranging from 15 to 22 degrees centigrade and an annual precipitation of no more than 600 millimetres. the natural conditions around shanghai are quite different; it is humid and warm and the soil is clayey.

apples were produced in china in the old days only in sinkiang and the kansu corridor in northwest china. but in the past century apple growing gradually spread to liaoning province in northeast china, and then to hopei, shantung, honan and anhwei provinces along the abandoned yellow river course. a family on the outskirts of shanghai planted some apple saplings brought from the north which bore fruit, though very scanty.

all this points up the fact that though natural conditions have a great effect on fruit growing, the distribution of a certain type of fruit cannot be considered unchangable. we should recognize the effect of nature on man, but must also pay due account to man's dynamic role. we had the unfavourable conditions for apple-growing of high temperature, clayey soil and heavy rainfall, but we had the favourable conditions of fertile soil and lots of fertilizer. transplanting apples to south of the yangtze could not be ruled out if we gave full play to the favourable conditions and gradually transformed the environment. our experiment began that year.

after six years our apple trees had thick branches and foliage, but they did not blossom, except a few weak, sickly trees which bore scanty fruit.

we turned to chairman mao's philosophic works. after study, we came to understand the dialectical relationship between necessity and chance. what is decisive in nature is of course not what is fortuitous but what is inevitable. but the fortuitous contains elements of inevitability. we should take the fortuitous phenomena as a guide to grasping the inner laws. further observation revealed that vegetative growth and reproduction are opposites. they are inter-dependent and serve as prerequisites for each other. when vegetative growth and reproduction are maintained in the proper proportion in absorption of nutriments, fruit bearing is possible.

we therefore saw that the high water table and fertile soil in the shanghai area were responsible for the fast growth of the root system and proliferation of the branches and leaves and that this luxuriant vegetative growth consumed too much plant nutrient and caused bad aeration, making it difficult for the apple tree to form buds. furthermore, the humid climate favoured fruit tree pests and diseases which caused serious shedding of leaves. this reduced the nutrient producing ability of the apple tree. the insufficient supply of nutrient in turn made it difficult for the formation of buds. the few sickly trees bore fruit because their vegetative growth was restricted by the partly destroyed or weakened vessels for conducting. with this knowledge of the objective laws, we set out to control the vegetative growth of the apple tree.

at first we simply pruned the trees to check vegetative growth. but the result was opposite to what we had expected -- when one branch was cut, a number of new branches grew and the trees still refused to bloom. "error is often the precursor of what is correct." we came to understand that since the soil was fertile, vegetative growth could not be simply "suppressed". while controlling the application of nitrogenous fertilizer, we did pruning close to the tips of the branches. this slowed down the vegetative growth. in addition, we strengthened the work of pest and disease prevention in winter. we found the best time to spray insecticide. these measures helped control the early shedding of leaves. in 1966, the apple trees transplanted from the north began to flower and bear fruit.

after the old contradictions were resolved, new ones emerged. apples dropped in large numbers before they were ripe. we learned that this happened in the north too, but apples there dropped mainly because of aridity or poor fertility, and the remedy was watering and the application of fertilizer. in some cases, the cause was poor pollination, and then bees were raised.

"without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction." comparative study showed that may and june are dry seasons in the north and favourable for the development of the young fruit. in shanghai, on the other hand, the weather is very wet at that time. fruit drops from the trees a few days after a heavy rainfall -- the heavier the rain, the more the apples that drop. we cut through this observation to the essence of the problem: this is the time when both tree branches and fruits grow rapidly and are rivals for nourishment. much rainfall leads to luxuriant growth of the branches, consuming much nutriment. the subsequent sunshine causes evaporation from the foliage, accompanied by a siphoning of nourishment to the tree top. moreover, much rain affects the function of the root system for absorbing nourishment. all this adds up to the malnutrition of the fruit, which eventually drops. we dug deep ditches and put up ridges to combat excessive rainfall and to irrigate the trees when there was a dry spell. we also applied manure in the ditches to help the root system strike deep to increase resistance to water and drought. in combination with other measures, this checked the growth of the branches and provided the fruit with enough nourishment.

output rose, but compared with apples from the north, ours were small and were tough and sour.

we cut open an apple from the north to compare with ours. the seeds from the north were dark while ours were brownish. though they were of the same variety, the fruit ripens earlier in the north because the sharp change in the temperature between the day and night turns the fruit acid into sugar faster. another factor is that the hilly and sandy land in the north is drier and has more mineral contents. yet we had rushed to pick apples on a full scale the moment we saw the apples ripen in the north and a few began to drop in our orchard, assuming ours must be ripe too.

practice showed us that the size of an apple is in inverse ratio to the number of apples on a tree. at first, we culled out young apples. but part of the nourishment had gone for naught. so we thinned out the flowers. finally we thinned out the buds. the apples were bigger.

our knowledge has been a process going from shallow to deep. we have taken a big step forward, if we recall that the trees did not yield until a small amount in 1966, and gave 6.75 tons per hectare just three years later. the output was 11.85 tons last year. there was a still bigger step forward this year, with output hitting 23.25 tons. we recognize that to succeed we must adapt our thinking to changed conditions, to the law of objective world. failure to grasp local conditions at first made it impossible for us to transform the unfavourable factors into favourable and, worse still, favourable factors in some instances turned into their opposite. but when we later understood local conditions and based ourselves on them, we were able to make full use of the favourable factors and transform the unfavourable ones.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, and the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association he is leading left peking by air today on a visit to southern china.

seeing them off at the airport were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of departments concerned yang kung-su, li chuan-chung and chang chieh.

also present were afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife and officials of the afghan embassy in peking.

accompanying the delegation on the tour is kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 23, 1972)

a chinese youth delegation led by lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee, arrived here today. it has come at the invitation of the union of working youth of albania to attend its sixth congress.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by katina starja, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, agim kasmi, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the union of working youth of albania, and other leaders of the union central committee.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and his wife lin chun-hsiao, and hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Insurance Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

an algerian insurance delegation led by titah lamine, technical counsellor to the ministry of finance, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the people's insurance company of china.

it was greeted at the airport by keng tao-ming and sung kuo-hua, general manager and deputy general manager of the company.

present were counsellor mahieddin abed and first secretary ahmed dekhili of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking from Visit to Arab Yemen, Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-minister of communications kuo lu returned here by air today after paying friendly visits to the arab republic of yemen and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

it was met at the airport by vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-minister of communications su chieh and leading members of departments concerned, including chu chun-ho and yu hsia.

ahmed attall, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking, and mansour bin zimah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking, were present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Canadian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

(hsinhua) -- chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met charles john small, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of canada to china, on matters of presenting credentials.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Denmark-China Cultural Association Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met with and gave a banquet in honour of poul hansen, president of the denmark-china cultural association, his wife and the denmark-china cultural association delegation he is leading. the meeting and the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present were leading members of chinese organizations li en-chiu, chen ta-yuan, liu kuang-ya and wang erh-ching.

the delegation arrived here on october 21 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese association.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Foreign Ministry Gives Banquet for Chinese Government Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the republic of equatorial guinea gave a banquet in santa isabel on the evening of october 21 to warmly welcome the chinese government friendship delegation with fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader and chen tan, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, as deputy leader, according to a report from santa isabel.

present at the banquet were jesus alfonso eyono atogo, minister of public works, housing and transport; roman borico toicho, minister of labour; claudio biribe ukepula, governor of fernando poo province; julio bonoko eye, mayor of santa isabel; bonifacio nguema esono and felipe ondo obiang, secretary-general and deputy secretary-general of the foreign ministry; and other high ranking officials and officers of equatorial guinea.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and part of members of the chinese medical team were also present.

speaking at the banquet, minister jesus alfonso warmly welcomed the chinese government friendship delegation on behalf of president macias and expressed the hope of the equatorial guinean government and people that there would be closer and increased contacts between the two countries.

in his speech, delegation leader fang yi thanked the equatorial guinean government and people for the warm hospitality they accorded them and heartily wished the equatorial guinean people more new victories on their march forward.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Ethiopia for Tanzania

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Oct. 24, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team left here for dar es salaam this morning to pay a friendly visit to tanzania.

the chinese team, with chao chih-ching as leader and kuo shih-kung as deputy leader, arrived in ethiopia on october 12.

the chinese players were seen off at the airport by tequame wolde tsadik, president, mengesha, vice-president, of the ethiopian table tennis federation and ethiopian table tennis players.

chinese ambassador yu pei-wen and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Head and Deputy Head of Italian Industrial Exhibition Group Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

pasquale jemma, head, and rossetto gabriele, deputy head, of the italian industrial exhibition group, left here for home by air this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments of the china council for the promotion of international trade kung fan-cheng, wei li-chih and chao ai-chin.

present were alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy here; massimo damico, italian trade representative in peking, and giovanna cassinelli, deputy italian trade representative in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

a delegation of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan arrived here by plane today for talks on 1973 memorandum trade between china and japan. it is led by kaheita okazaki, a representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

the delegation was met at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and other leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, tu yung-hsi, ching pu-chun, chen shu-tzu, chao mao-chun, wang pin-ching, cheng chi-hsien, liu shu, chang yu-pin, wu shu-tung, ting min, chou chi and hsing jen-hsien.

japanese friends in peking ichizo kimura, katsunori kokubu, yoshizo yasuda, yoshikiyo hyodo and hiroaki kitamura were also present.

Grand Peking Reception Welcomes Japanese Friends and Celebrates Normalization of China-Japan Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

more than 800 people from various chinese and japanese circles attended a grand reception given here this evening by the china-japan friendship association for visiting delegations and groups from various friendly japanese organizations, and other japanese friendly personages. they talked about friendship and warmly greeted the normalization of china-japan relations long cherished by the people of the two countries.

among the more than 420 guests at the reception were members of visiting japanese delegations, of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office and friendly japanese firms, japanese friendly personages, experts and journalists now in peking. they included:

aiichiro fujiyama, liberal-democratic member of the diet, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and former minister for foreign affairs, and his assistants;

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the association, as its leader, and hajime miyoshi as its secretary general;

the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the association, as its leader, akiyasu todo as its deputy leader, and norio shirato as its secretary general;

kaheita okazaki, representative, and shunichi matsumoto, director, of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other members of the japanese delegation for talks on memorandum trade;

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association;

professor hideomi tsuge, japanese friendly personage and neuro physiologist;

katsunori kokubu, adviser to the japan international trade promotion association;

the friendship delegation of trade unionists from osaka, japan, with heijiro nakae, vice-chairman of the osaka council of trade unions under the general council of trade unions of japan, as its leader, and masakatsu nishine, tadakazu ishihara and ryoichi imanishi as its deputy leaders;

the second friendship delegation of japanese seamen with toshiaki ando, seaman of the shinwa marine transport co., as its leader, makoto masuda as its deputy leader, and koji murakami, chairman of the all-japan seamen's union, as its adviser;

the japan-china friendship trade unionists delegation with katsumasa taniai, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the national railway workers' union, as its leader and makoto tamura and hiroshi yoshida as its deputy leaders;

the friendship delegation of women from kansai, japan, led by shizuko sasaki, member of the house of councillors of the diet;

the friendship delegation of workers and employees from fukuoka prefecture, japan, with shunsuke kosaki, driver of the japan railway transport co., as its leader and koichi kuronuma as its deputy leader;

the japanese dock and transport friendship delegation led by shoji ono, deputy manager of the nishin transport and warehouse co. ltd.; and

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and representatives of the liaison office, and their wives.

attending the reception were chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and cultural group under the state council, liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

before the reception, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, friendship association president liao cheng-chih and others met with the japanese friends and expressed welcome to them, and they were photographed together. then they had a cordial and friendly talk with aiichiro fujiyama, seimin miyazaki, torao miyagawa, kaheita okazaki, ichizo kimura, hideomi tsuge, and leading members of the visiting japanese delegations.

in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people, where the reception was held, the national flags of japan and the people's republic of china hung side by side. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception, and the band played japanese and chinese tunes, including "sakura sakura", "sodran bushi", "friendship spreads all over the world" and "great peking." the chinese and japanese friends had cordial conversations and drank toasts to the normalization of china-japan relations, to

the growth of relations between the two countries and to the everlasting friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

in his speech at the reception, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, said that with the visit to china of prime minister kakuei tanaka and through the friendly and frank talks between heads of governments of china and japan, agreement had been reached on the important question of the normalization of relations between china and japan and a joint statement of historic significance had been issued. "this merits our joint celebration," he said.

liao cheng-chih added: "china and japan are neighbours linked by a strip of water, and there exists a long traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. the termination of the state of war between china and japan and the normalization of relations between them have opened a new chapter in the annals of relations between the two countries. this not only conforms to the vital interests of the chinese and japanese people but will certainly exert far-reaching influence on easing the tension in asia and safeguarding world peace. the jubilation of the people of the two countries and the favourable comments made by the just-minded world public opinion over the past month have fully proved this.

"chairman mao tsetung says: 'the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.' the normalization of relations between china and japan is the result of the long joint struggle by the people of the two countries. japan's supra-party 'dietmen's league', the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, the japan international trade promotion association and other friendly organizations, many far-sighted personages in the japanese liberal-democratic party, socialist party, the komeito (komei party) and the democratic socialist party, as well as many friends from various circles and social strata -- they overcame difficulties, removed obstacles, worked untiringly and made important contributions to promoting japan-china friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. some friends even gave their precious lives for it. 'when we drink water we should not forget those who dug the well'. i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express deep gratitude and pay heartfelt tribute to all of you present here, to all the friends who have worked for this great cause."

liao cheng-chih went on: "with the development of the relations between our two countries, the intercourse between our two peoples will be more frequent and the exchanges more varied. we still have a heavy task and a long journey ahead. we should redouble our efforts so as to live up to the eager expectations of the people

of our two countries. at the same time, we should know that we shall still meet with difficulties and obstacles of one kind or another on our road of advance and that a handful of persons are still conducting sabotage and making trouble overtly and covertly. however, the development of the good-neighbourly relations between china and japan and the friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation is a general trend and common aspirations of the people, and no force can stop it. let us join hands, continue to work hard and advance victoriously exclamation"

aiichiro fujiyama expressed gratitude to the forerunners who had over the years exerted painstaking efforts for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. he said: "i am overjoyed that such a grand reception is given this evening in celebration of the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china."

"as one of the guests at this celebration reception, i will bring this happiness to japan and share it with many people," he added.

he said: "the japan-china diplomatic relations, based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the renouncement of seeking hegemony by either side, is the first step toward lasting japan-china friendship from now on. it is not merely for japan and china, but is also aimed at contributing to peace and prosperity in asia and the world."

continuing, mr. fujiyama said: "the japanese people are sincerely elated at the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, and whole-heartedly look forward to forging friendly relations with china for generations to come.

"i am determined to make still greater effort to help bring about this wish cherished by the people.

"in making a new history of world peace, the people of japan and china must join hands and advance together," he added.

seimin miyazaki said: "the joint statement of the governments of japan and china has terminated the abnormal state of affairs which had continued since the japanese imperialist war of aggression against china. it has brought about the normalization of relations, which we people of japan have cherished for many years, on the basis of the 'three principles of the restoration of diplomatic relations' and the five principles of peaceful co-existence. this turns a new page in the annals of japan-china relations. it is the result of efforts by the people of the two countries over a long period and a tremendous contribution to the easing of tension in asia and the world and to the safeguarding of world peace.

he said: "i wholeheartedly support and hail the joint statement issued by the governments of japan and china and the normalization of japan-china relations."

he said: "diplomatic relations are now restored between japan and china, and the situation is very favourable to the development of friendship between the people of the two countries. however, difficulties or obstacles of various kinds may crop up in japan-china relations after the restoration of diplomatic relations. the people's movement still has the task of fighting against such obstacles so as to consolidate the eternal friendship between the people of japan and china.

"we of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) are determined to remain more closely united with our friends in the china-japan friendship association and with other friends and make new contributions to the lasting friendship between the people of japan and china and to the consolidation of asian and world peace," he added.

on behalf of kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, torao miyagawa extended greetings on the normalization of japan-china relations. he said that the termination of the state of war and the abnormal state of affairs that had existed for decades between japan and china and the normalization of their relations "will contribute to the easing of tension in asia and the defence of world peace."

he said: the japan-china cultural exchange association played host to the chinese table tennis delegation in 1971 and the shanghai dance drama troupe of china in 1972. the contests and performances contributed to the normalization of japan-china relations, and yielded fruitful results.

torao miyagawa continued: "to keep pace with the new situation and promote still wider and more vigorous cultural exchanges between the two peoples, we hope to get warm support from you gentlemen present here, both chinese and japanese."

kaheita okazaki said that with the joint statement issued by the japanese and chinese governments on september 29 this year, the long-severed diplomatic relations were restored and the state of war terminated.

he stressed the necessity for drawing lessons from the past and handing them down to posterity. "only thus can the first step be taken toward lasting japan-china friendly relations and the foundation be laid for a generation-to-generation friendship between the japanese and chinese people," he said.

ichizo kimura said: "the normalization of japan-china relations, for which the japanese and chinese people had fought a long time, is a historic pioneer undertaking. it has filled us with great joy."

"this has not only opened broad prospects for and given assurances of further development of friendly contacts and trade and economic exchanges between the japanese and chinese people, but will certainly make positive contributions to the easing of tension in asia and the defence of world people," he added.

ichizo kimura said: "the normalization of japan-china relations is the crystallization of the efforts made by the japanese and chinese people over a long time." "on the basis of the experience and lessons drawn from the japan-china trade and economic exchanges over the years and in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one needs, we will surely make new contributions to expanding the trade and economic exchanges between the two countries, which play an important role in strengthening the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese people," he said.

present at the reception were standing committee members of the national people's congress and the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, leading members of government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and personages from sports, literary and art, trade and journalistic circles. they included hu yu-chih, yang tung-chun, wang yun-sheng, chou pei-yuan, yu sang, yang teh-chung, shih shao-hua, hao chung-shih, yang chi, chang hsiang-shan, wang yeh-chiu, chao pu-chu, hsieh ping-hsin, li hsi-fu, yu li-chun, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao, peng hua, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang chen, kao chien-chung, shih lin-feng, wu shu-tung, yu hui-yung, hao liang, liu ching-tang, lin lin, yang kung-su, chang yu, ching pu-chun, chang yu-lin, ting to, sung chung, chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih, chen ping-fen, hsu hsiu-mei, tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, chou ho-tung, yin cheng-chung, li teh-lun, li hsi-fan, tu chin-fang, hsieh fang, liu chang-yu, hung hsueh-fei and kao yu-chien.

Japanese Friendly Personage Professor Hideomi Tsuge Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

japanese friendly personage and neuro physiologist professor hideomi tsuge left here by train today for a visit to south china before going home.

among those present at the station to see him off were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the chinese people's republic, and leading members of departments concerned pan chun and chu yung-hsing.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Secretary for Water Resources Visits Water Control Projects in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and some members of the mexican economic mission, accompanied by chinese minister of water conservancy and power chang wen-pi, have visited the miyun reservoir and some smaller reservoirs on the outskirts of peking in the past few days. the mexican guests were warmly received by the leading members and technical personnel of the localities.

the distinguished guests inquired about the scale and construction of these projects in detail and went to see the main dams, power houses and spillways.

accompanying them on the visit were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yang pei-hsien, wang chih-yuan, chang huan-wu and lu ping. first secretary manuel martinez of the mexican embassy in peking was also present.

Mexican Secretary for Water Resources Visits Tachai Brigade

(NCNA-English Tachai, Oct. 24, 1972)

mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and some members of the mexican economic mission made a trip today to the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, and were given a warm welcome by the brigade members.

chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee, and kung yung-fu, vice-chairman of the hsiyang county revolutionary committee, met the mexican guests at the railway station at yangchuan and accompanied them on the tour.

the distinguished mexican visitors found tachai a busy scene of autumn harvesting. chen yung-kuei told the guests how the brigade members fought hard against a serious drought to get a good harvest this year. he accompanied the guests on an inspection tour of the water storage facilities and an irrigation canal winding through hills.

the distinguished mexican guests congratulated the tachai people on their success in transforming nature through hard work.

speaking on behalf of the brigade members, chen yung-kuei thanked the visitors for their encouragement.

the mexican guests also viewed a reservoir and a water turbine pumping station near the tachai brigade, a project to hew hillslopes and change the course of a river, as well as an underground water conservancy project built by the shihping brigade, an advanced unit in hsiyang county in learning from tachai.

chen yung-kuei gave a dinner in honour of the guests in the evening.

Mexican Secretary for Industry and Commerce Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 24, 1972)

mexican secretary for industry and commerce carlos torres manzo and his wife, secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade's wife, and some members of the mexican economic mission left for hangchow by train this morning following their friendly visit to this city.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a wagon plant, a wharf, a hospital and a children's palace. in all these places they were warmly welcomed by local people.

the distinguished mexican guests arrived in shanghai from peking by plane on october 22. the following day vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang shao-yung gave a banquet in their honour. on their arrival and departure, they were greeted and seen off by huang tao, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chang chen-ya and yang yu-ken, leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Rally Welcomes Korean Democratic Women's Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

more than 1,000 women in peking gathered at a rally this afternoon to warmly welcome the delegation of the korean democratic women's union and to pay high tribute to the heroic women of korea.

the delegation is led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the union.

present at the rally were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, and his wife, and other korean embassy officials and their wives.

the rally was held in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference. a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, hung side by side on the rostrum. facing the rostrum was a streamer carrying the inscription: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the people and women of china and korea exclamation"

hsieh ching-yi, standing committee member of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, and delegation leader li jong sun addressed the rally, hailing the great friendship between the people and women of the two countries.

comrade hsieh ching-yi said: in their prolonged struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the people

and women of china and korea have shared weal and woe, fought shoulder to shoulder and forged indestructible great friendship and militant unity with blood. this friendship and unity are established and fostered by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, and are a reliable guarantee for conquering our common enemy. so they will last forever.

she said: the chinese people and women will never forget the firm support of the korean people and their active solidarity with the chinese people during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and china's liberation war. during the korean fatherland liberation war, the chinese people's volunteers were shown solicitous consideration by the korean people and women, many of whom lost their precious lives in protecting or saving the volunteers.

comrade hsieh ching-yi warmly praised the heroic korean women under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung for their important contributions to the struggle against imperialism and to the socialist revolution and construction. she congratulated the korean democratic women's union on its great achievements in its work.

she said: the chinese women and the chinese people as a whole firmly support the righteous stand taken by the korean workers' party and government for bringing about independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland. we are convinced that the korean people will certainly win final victory in the just struggle for independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

delegation leader li jong sun took the floor amid warm applause. she said that the delegation of the korean democratic women's union experienced the warm friendship of the chinese people and women for the korean people and women as soon as it set foot on the soil of china, the fraternal neighbour. she extended warm congratulations to the chinese people and women under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party on the great success in the socialist revolution and construction, which they achieved in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

she said: korea and china are neighbouring countries separated only by a river. the people of the two countries supported and co-operated with each other in the struggle against foreign aggressors and for national independence and liberation. during the fatherland liberation war waged by the people of our country against aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the chinese people's volunteers shed blood on our soil. we will never forget their meritorious service, which will be imprinted on the glorious annals of korea-china friendship.

in the struggle against common enemy, she said, the women of our country will, as always, closely unite with the women of fraternal china.

li jong sun said: the korean people and women, under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, have made brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and construction, and are waging persistent struggles to bring about, at an early date, complete victory of socialism and independent unification of the fatherland. we are convinced that following the three principles put forward by comrade kim il sung for the unification of the fatherland, the korean people and women can certainly accomplish the great cause of unifying the fatherland by their united strength.

after the speeches, hsieh ching-yi, on behalf of the women of peking, and li jong sun, on behalf of the delegation of the korean democratic women's union, exchanged silk banners amid a long standing ovation and shouting of slogans.

present at the rally were shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and representatives of the women of peking and leading members of departments concerned, including fang chiung, fu yu-fang, hsu kuang, lo shu-chen, wang ta-wan, han hsin, wang chia-feng, kung pei-chun, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien.

the rally was followed by theatrical performance presented by the chinese coal miners' art troupe.

CHINA AND PERU

Chou En-lai, Wang Shu-sheng, Hsiang Chung-hua, Yu Chan Meet Peruvian Army Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua and vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with the military delegation of the peruvian army led by army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation major general jorge barandiaran pagador, major general oscar molina pollochia and major daniel meza cuadra velazquez.

eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china, and werner boggiano, commercial attache of the peruvian embassy here, were present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including chai cheng-wen, kao chien-chung, chao kuo-yao, li kuei-chun, shen yun-ao, shao heng-chang and chao ching-tien.

Peruvian Military Delegation Visits PLA Unit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and his wife and the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading today visited one of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army. they were accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters there. they were accompanied by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.

the distinguished peruvian guests arrived at the unit to be greeted by the commanders and fighters beating gongs and drums. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese and peruvian peoples exclamation" "firm support for the just struggle of the peruvian people to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and their right over 200-nautical mile territorial waters exclamation"

a leading member of the unit gave the guests an account of the unit. then the guests visited a company club, a soldiers' dormitory, a food processing shop, a pig farm and a pharmaceutical workshop. they watched an exhibition of live ammunition exercise after dining with the p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, accompanied the peruvian military delegation on the visit.

the delegation was warmly received when they visited a tank unit of the p.l.a. peking units yesterday morning in the company of hsiang chung-hua. eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china, was also on the visit.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Report Meeting Celebrates Romanian Armed Forces Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 28th anniversary of the romanian armed forces day.

among the guests were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in china, and his wife, col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy.

present were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; leading members of various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, kuo chao, yang kun-shan, liu yueh-sheng, pieh tsu-hou, wu hsien-en, wang yi-chih and chu kai-yin; and 1,500 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the national flags of romania and china hung on the rostrum. a huge streamer in the hall read "long live the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania exclamation"

col. ioan dubesteanu made a report. he spoke of the glorious history of the romanian armed forces in heroically fighting for the liberation of the fatherland and defending and building it. he said: the romanian army with a high sense of responsibility for the defence of the fatherland is at present further strengthening education and training and working tirelessly to raise its combat effectiveness.

he said: the working people and armed forces of romania are overjoyed at the successes achieved by the chinese people and the people's liberation army in building socialism. he wished them new success.

wang hsin-ting then spoke. he praised the romanian armed forces for winning one victory after another together with the romanian people in firmly opposing the imperialist plots of subversion, interference, control and aggression, in heroically defending their national independence and state sovereignty, and in firmly adhering to the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance in building and defending the fatherland.

wang hsin-ting said: the romanian comrades can rest assured that the chinese people and the people's liberation army will always be their reliable friends in their cause of defending and building their fatherland.

two romanian documentaries were shown at the meeting.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives Reception on Occasion of Chinese Scientists Delegation's Visit

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 23, 1972)

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming gave a reception in the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to sweden of the chinese scientists delegation.

present were about one hundred swedish scientists including carl-gustaf bernhard, president of the royal swedish academy of sciences, gunnar hambraeus, managing director of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences, martin fehrm, chairman of the natural sciences research council, and ingemar bergstroem, director of the atomic physics research institute.

all members of the chinese delegation were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the scientists of the two countries had a cordial conversation.

Swedish Minister Without Portfolio Meets Chinese Scientists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 23, 1972)

sven moberg, swedish minister without portfolio in charge of higher education and research, meet all members of the visiting chinese scientists' delegation at the ministry of education and culture this morning and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were professor carl bernhard, president of the royal swedish academy of science, and ulf larsson, director of a department of the ministry of education and culture.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming was also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Yeh Chien-ying, Wang Shu-sheng, Peng Shao-hui Meet Syrian People's Army Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army, and all members of the syrian people's army delegation he is leading.

syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrache and military attache of the syrian embassy here major mohamnglouma al-ahmad were present on the occasion.

leading members of chinese departments chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng and chou chueh were also present.

Syrian People's Army Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army, gave a farewell banquet here about noon today.

attending the banquet were: wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; leading members of departments concerned li chung-chi, chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng, liu yung-shou, lu kuei, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, liu yao-min and wang chih-fan; and representatives of the peking militia. wang chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in syria, was present.

present were jabr al-atrache, syrian ambassador to china, and major mohamed jouma al-ahmad, military attache, and diplomatic officials, of the syrian embassy here.

commander mohamad ibrrahim al-ali and vice-minister wang shu-sheng spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and syria.

commander al-ali said: "the arab people's struggle against zionism -- the bridgehead of colonialism in the arab region -- is part of the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism and colonialism and of the liberation movements throughout the world. arab syria, which is in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and zionism, has supported and supports the liberation movements of the world, particularly the glorious war waged by the indochinese peoples."

the syrian people, he added, greatly admire china's lofty stand in consistently supporting the just cause of the people of various countries and the liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america.

vice-minister wang shu-sheng said: "we highly cherish the profound friendship between the people of china and syria, which has been built up and developed in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. our syrian friends may rest assured that you will always have the firm support of the chinese people in your struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty."

wang shu-sheng expressed the hope that the syrian people, armed forces and people's army will, under the leadership of president hafez el-assad, make one new achievement after another in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and strengthening their national defence.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

the economic mission from thailand led by vicharn nivatwongse, under-secretary of the ministry of commerce, wound up its visit and left here by plane today for a visit to southern china before going home.

li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and hsi yeh-sheng, a leading member of a chinese department, saw the mission off at the airport.

in peking, the mission was honoured at banquets given by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li hsi-fu.

the guests visited factories, an art handicrafts exhibition, the central institute for nationalities and sites of historical interests. they also saw a performance of the "white-haired girl", a revolutionary dance drama.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua Attends Dinner Given by Mansfield and Scott

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 23, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, attended a dinner given in new york this evening by mike mansfield, leader of the democratic party, and hugh scott, leader of the republican party, in the u.s. senate.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, was also present.

Chinese Medical Delegation Visits Boston

(NCNA-English Boston, Oct. 23, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association made a three-day friendly visit in boston, massachusetts, from october 20 to 22.

dr. paul dudley white, noted american cardiologist, and dr. robert ebert, dean of the harvard medical school, held a reception in honour of the chinese medical delegation at the harvard medical school yesterday evening. among the 200 people present were american medical doctors, professors, teachers and students at various universities and medical schools in boston and cambridge, chinese american doctors who had visited china, and american friends from other circles.

at the reception, dr. white and a representative of dean ebert proposed toasts to the success of the delegation's visit in boston and other cities. dr. wu wei-jan, leader of the delegation, and dr. lin chiao-chih, member of the delegation, in their toasts thanked the american friends from the medical and other circles in boston for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality. the hosts and guests wished further strengthening and development of the friendship between the chinese and american peoples.

on the morning of october 20, nearly 100 people of the medical circles in boston held a welcoming meeting at the massachusetts general hospital. doctor paul dudley white, on behalf of the medical circles in boston, made a speech to welcome the chinese delegation. he said the american medical workers were happy to know their chinese colleagues. in reply, doctor wu wei-jan, leader of the delegation, expressed the wish that this visit would promote the friendship between the peoples and medical workers of the two countries as well as their exchanges in the medical field. medals in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the massachusetts general hospital were presented by doctor white to the chinese delegation. then a group of the delegation visited the massachusetts general hospital and had a discussion with doctor white and other american friends on some aspects of anesthesia. doctor white read out his own paper to the american and chinese doctors. meanwhile, the other group visited the beth israel hospital. in the afternoon, the delegation, dividing itself into several groups, visited the boston university, the tufts university school of medicine and the harvard school of public health and held discussions with the professors and medical students there. with great interest, the american students asked their chinese guests about china's acupuncture and "barefoot doctors" and other subjects.

on october 21, the chinese delegation visited the peter bent brigham hospital, the teaching hospital of harvard university medical school and other medical centers, and attended a symposium on "artificial lung" research. at noon, the chinese visitors were invited to have luncheon with the students of the harvard medical school. the students hoped to see the chinese doctors there again. in the evening, the delegation was invited in three groups to have dinner with doctor white and two other doctors at their homes respectively.

yesterday morning, the chinese delegation went sightseeing in boston, cambridge, lexington and concord, accompanied by doctor and mrs. white, mrs. dimond, doctor and mrs. sidel.

the chinese medical delegation is due to leave boston for chicago this morning.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

the yugoslav table tennis team led by slobodan jeremic left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of various departments sung chung, mou tso-yun and hu juiting, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

present was ilija djukic, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy here.

the team arrived in peking on october 13 and later visited tientsin. it played three friendly matches in peking and two in tientsin with the chinese table tennis team. the guest team won four men's team matches and lost one. in the two women's team encounters, yugoslavia and china each won a contest. the players of the two countries also met in men's and women's singles matches.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet 8th Anniversary of Independence of Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china sent a message to president k.d. kaunda of the republic of zambia today extending warm greetings on the 8th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia.

the message reads:

his excellency kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia,

lusaka

on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia, we extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the zambian government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

since independence, the zambian people have, under your excellency's leadership, repeatedly frustrated the schemes of aggression, subversion and interference by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism, victoriously safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and scored marked achievements in the cause of building their country. in foreign affairs, the zambian government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes big-power hegemonism and actively supports the afro-asian peoples' just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, thus winning the praise and admiration of all the afro-asian peoples. the chinese people heartily rejoice over every success achieved by the fraternal zambian people and wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zambia and the militant friendship between the two peoples grow stronger and develop continuously exclamation

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, october 23, 1972

Zambian Ambassador to China and Wife Give National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 8th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the p.l.a., other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chang ling-pin, hsieh hua, hsiao peng, chiao shan-min, ting kuo-yu, li ching-chuan, wang ti-kang, yang chi, fang kao, mu ching, wang shou-jen and wang shih-yen.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

s. tembo, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry of zambia, was present.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. ambassador j.k. chivunga and chi peng-fei spoke, wishing that the friendship between the people of china and zambia and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries would constantly grow and that the afro-asian people would win new victories in their unity against imperialism.

ambassador j.k. chivunga spoke of the progress made by the zambian people in building their country under the leadership of president kenneth david kaunda. he said: our first national development plan 1966-1970 had not only had a successful ending but also laid down a sound basis for the second national development plan 1972-1976. our means of communications have been greatly improved. our cherished tanzania-zambia railway is becoming a reality. this railway will not only play a big role in developing our rural areas, but will also further bring together the bonds of friendship among the three countries, china, tanzania and zambia.

he pointed out: "the situation in namibia, azania, angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and in zimbabwe is improving. although the african people of these countries are subjected to torture, brutality and are deliberately treated as second class citizens, nevertheless the african people of these countries will stop at nothing to achieve their independence. we in zambia understand their difficulties in dealing with the enemy. it is for this reason that zambia renders them any assistance they need."

the ambassador added: "independent africa realises that action and not speeches is the only decisive force in the unliberated parts of the continent. it is because of this that the rabat summit of the organization of african unity this year is the turning point in the liberation movement of africa."

referring to the indo-china question, ambassador chivunga vehemently condemned imperialism for murdering innocent people of that area, and expressed support to the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their just struggle. "it is heartening to hear that the korean people are now making moves towards the reunification of their fatherland by peaceful means," he said. "zambia condemns the expansionist tendencies of israel, and urges that all arab land seized in 1967 be returned to the rightful owners."

on behalf of the chinese government and people,

foreign minister chi peng-fei extended warm festival greetings to the government and people of zambia.

he praised the zambian government and people, who, under the leadership of president kenneth david kaunda, had victoriously safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and were now working hard for the fulfilment of the second five-year national development plan after the successful completion of the first one. he said: "in international affairs, the zambian government has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, persisted in opposing imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, actively supported the national liberation struggles in asia and africa, and made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism, thus winning the praise and admiration of the peoples of the world. the chinese government and people are overjoyed and inspired by the successes achieved by the zambian government and people."

minister chi peng-fei said: "the great african people are constantly strengthening their unity and advancing triumphantly in their struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racial-discrimination and to win and safeguard national independence. the african summit conference and the summit conference of east and central african countries held this year have not only further strengthened the unity among the african countries but also given strong support to the national liberation struggles of the peoples in southern africa and in the portugese colonies. the just struggles of the peoples of these areas are winning ever more extensive support of world public opinion." "at the current 27th session of the united nations general assembly, the representatives of many countries have unanimously condemned the criminal rule of colonialism and white racism in africa and demanded the acceleration of decolonization," he added.

he stressed that the chinese people resolutely support the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, azania and namibia in their struggles for national independence and liberation and will for ever stand on their side.

minister chi peng-fei spoke highly of the friendly relations between china and zambia. he said: "i am convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two governments, the militant friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will certainly further develop and grow even stronger."

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Visiting Zambian Minister of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

chinese minister
of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with s. tembo, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry of zambia.

present were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and a.d. chaponda, commercial counsellor of the zambian embassy here.

END

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